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24 MARCH 1987

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BRIEFS

ZAIRIAN REFUGEES AGREE TO REPATRIATION--A total of 3,200 Zairian refugees living in Angola recently expressed their willingness to return to Zaire in accordance with the repatriation policy followed by the Angolan Government. Rodeth dos Santos, secretary of state for social affairs, who disclosed this information to ANGOP in Lubango, stated that her secretariat has been providing assistance to the Zairian refugees in Angola. Commenting on the decision of the Zairian refugees to return home, Rodeth dos Santos said that it was acceptable for Angolan and that their repatriation will be possible because of the support provided by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees and the Zairian Embassy in Angola. Comrade Rodeth dos Santos disclosed that there are also 9,200 South African refugees in Angola. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 May 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/183

BRIEFS

SECURITY TALKS WITH ZIMBABWE--Botswana and Zimbabwe have expressed complete satisfaction at the level of cooperation and exchange of information among the security forces of the two countries. Following security talks held in Gaborone yesterday and today, the two countries have stressed particularly the need for increased cooperation and vigilance among the security forces in the light of increased military and economic threats by South Africa. A communique issued after a meeting of the Botswana-Zimbabwe Joint Commission on defense and security says the commission reviewed mutual cooperation in the areas of defense, security, illegal immigration, banditry, and crime. The two countries resolved to vigorously pursue the high level of cooperation and good relations now prevailing between them. The commission expressed concern at the activities of the South African-sponsored RENAMO bandits. The Botswana delegation was led by the minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Mr Kedikilwe. The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, and included the minister of state for security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwe, and minister of state for defense, Mr Kadingure. The Zimbabwean delegation was led by the minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, and included the minister of state for security, Mr Emmerson Munangagwe, and minister of state for defence, Mr Kadingure. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 20 Feb 87 MB] /12232

RSA GUNMEN ACCUSED OF ATTACK--Preliminary investigations into the shooting incident that took place at (Skitlonwe) cattle post in the Kgatleng District on Sunday have revealed that the attackers were gunmen from South Africa. They were apparently after a certain Mr Vvulu Dube. The man was arrested by Botswana police last year for entering the country illegally. No details about Mr Dube have been given. During the attack on Sunday, four armed men opened fire on the home of Mr Sithole Degolado but nobody was injured in the incident. Units of the army and police have been combing the area of the attack and have found empty cartridges. (Skotlonwe) cattle post is about 55 km east of Mochudi, on the border with South Africa. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 25 Feb 87 MB] /12232

85 ZIMBABWEAN REFUGEES REPATRIATED--Eighty-five Zimbabwean refugees living at the Dukwe refugee camp will return home today. This brings to a total of 354 the number of Zimbabweans who have voluntarily chosen to return to their country since 1985. The United Nations Commission for Refugees, UNHCR, represented by Mr Silveter Ahuia, says, that there are still 3,800 Zimbabwean refugees at the camp. Those returning to Zimbabwe today are mostly young men aged between 18 and 25, and a few women and children. According to Mr Ahuia, the UNHCR maintains a mandate for promoting voluntary repatriation which would, in the long run, solve the refugee problem. Mr Ahuia has described as misleading an article carried by the Zimbabwean newspaper, THE HERALD, recently, alleging that the dissident problem in Zimbabwe is perpetrated by the refugee camp in Dukwe. [Text] [Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1110 GMT 2 Mar 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/183

BRIEFS

UK RURAL ELECTRIFICATION LOAN--A financial loan agreement worth 850 million CFA francs was signed this morning at the Ministry of Planning and Territorial Development here in Yaounde between Cameroon and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. This amount is meant to finance rural electrification projects in the Nord-Ouest Province. The ceremony took place between James Craig, the British ambassador to Cameroon, and Sadou Hayatou, the minister of planning and territorial development. This morning's loan agreement is the first part of a 24 billion CFA francs loan made available by Great Britain in 1983 for Cameroon. [Text] [Yaounde Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 4 Feb 87 AB] /12232

PORTUGAL FINANCES SIX DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Lisbon AFRICA HOJE in Portuguese Jan 87 p 28

[Text] Portugal will finance and carry out a total of six projects in Cape Verde whose initial cost is estimated at \$2.5 million. This Portuguese contribution to the development of Cape Verde was announced during the "donors'" round table which brought together last November in the city of Praia more than 100 representatives from 24 countries, 21 international organizations, financial organizations, and one regional organization.

Portugal's representation was under the sponsorship of the Institute for Economic Cooperation (ICE), whose delegation was headed by Vice-President Lurdes Lameira, and also included Rosado de Sousa and Carolina Pereira.

The six projects include: utilization of surface waters, study of soil fertility, creation of an industrial promotion unit, support for the Cape Verde Institute to Promote Housing, support for the statistics sector, and professional training of hotel staffers in Cape Verde.

Besides these projects, Portugal has promised to receive in Lisbon a delegation from Cape Verde whose aim it is to renegotiate the \$9.6 million debt that the "Cabnave" ship-repairing company in Mindelo owes to the Caixa Geral de Depositos.

Portugal was one of Cape Verde's few "donor" partners that, during this round table, backed up its intentions to collaborate in the development of the country by supporting projects in Cape Verde's second five-year plan. The authorities of the city of Praia tried to get the "donors" to provide financing for close to 85 percent of the projects contained in the five-year plan (1986-1990), which amounts to \$112 million annually.

One conference source said that the majority of those present held back and did not go beyond showing their intentions of support in general areas without specifying which projects, "thus disappointing

somewhat the expectations regarding the presentation of quantifiable values." Now it becomes necessary for Cape Verde to keep active pressure on the donors so as to lead them to back up the intentions that they announced here."

At the conclusion of the conference, which was presided over by Pierre Damiba, PNUD's administrator for Africa, Cape Verde's minister for planning and cooperation, Jose Brito, was referred to as "a militant in Africa's development." Thus was stressed the "lucid realism and the clearness of objectives" of the Praia authorities.

Pierre Damiba added, regarding the "excellent economic and social results achieved in Cape Verde," a country of few natural resources: "The day that Africans decide to apply their human intelligence to the resources that they possess, that day there will be a great change."

In the wording of the final communique, the Cape Verde partners showed their support for the Praia government's proposals, "stressing the need to maintain the great macro-economic balance, giving priority to the growth sectors."

9895

CSO: 3442/91

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

MOROCCAN SECURITY GUARDS--In order to avoid any unpleasant surprises, the regime is protected by a security force provided by King Hassan II of Morocco. The Moroccan company is quartered near the Bata airport and another is based at Malabo. These veterans of the war in the Sahara guard all official buildings. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 87 p 14] 11,464

CSO: 3419/121

SOVIET AMBASSADOR ON PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Feb 87 p 8

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text]

MR V. M. Semenov, Soviet Ambassador in Ghana, has said that his country's participation in GIFEX '87 is to show the Soviet Union's willingness to help develop economic and trade co-operation with developing countries.

He said the scale of the Soviet Union's relations with developing countries are large and diversified based on the development of mutual advantages in industry and the creation of enterprises.

Mr Semenov who was speaking at the Soviet Union Day at the Trade Fair Centre in Accra yesterday, stated that by their participation in the fair, the Soviet delegation would be able to inform the business community in their country the proper information on Ghana's export and import demands as well as its markets in the timber industry.

This, he pointed out, will help broaden the co-operation which already exists between the two

countries.

The Ambassador, however, pointed out that since trade can develop only under the conditions of peace, it is necessary that the tension which characterises the international community be addressed, adding that we should no longer tolerate the arms race.

Huge amounts being absorbed in the production of arms, he said, should be channelled into the aid programmes for developing countries.

Dr Francis Acquah, Secretary for Industries, Science and Technology, said the objective of the fair is to stimulate the development of the wood processing industry in Ghana.

This, he noted, can be achieved through the appropriate transfer of know-how and technology from other countries for high quality products, handling and processing of wood and other allied operations.

He, therefore, hoped that the participation of the Soviet Union in the fair will provide the informa-

tion on the potential linkages in the wood processing sectors of the two countries which could be tapped for our mutual benefits.

He announced that his ministry has received proposals from the Soviet Union for the establishment of three industries to produce hand tools, instruments for artisans and an aluminium copper-silicon alloy plant for automotive tractor industry with 25,000 ton per year capacity with a local raw material base.

This proposals, he said, underscores the Soviet Union's determination to revive the long-standing trade, economic and technical co-operation between the two countries.

He hoped that Ghanaian manufacturers will gain tremendously from the participation of the Soviet Union in the fair and re-emphasise the positive role it can play in the recovery of the Ghanaian economy.

Mr K. K. Kalmoni, Managing Director of Ghana Allwood Company, stated that his company has been

using Soviet woodworking machinery for over a decade without problems and expressed his interest in placing orders for more equipment from the Soviet Union.

Mr Kalmoni stressed that the Ghana Furniture Industry has a bright future and therefore called for closer trade relations between the two countries and further asked the Soviet Union to place her expertise in afforestation at the disposal of Ghana to help replenish the timber stock.

He was particularly happy about the Soviet Union's policy of opening up its facilities to developing countries and wished friendship between Ghana and the USSR would be lasting for the mutual benefits of both countries.

Mr Kwame Boakye, Exhibition Director, in an opening address, hoped that the Soviet delegation would be able to recommend to Ghanaian entrepreneurs simple but efficient technology for their industries.

COCOA FOR SOVIET INDUSTRIAL GOODS BARTER TRADE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Mavis Quaicoe]

[Text]

MR B. K. Agbleta, acting Chief Director for External Trade of the Ministry of Trade and Tourism, has said that negotiations are going on between Ghana and the Soviet Union, for the signing of a protocol trade agreement to enable Ghanaian industrialists import industrial equipment from the Soviet Union.

The agreement which would be based on a barter system, he said, would enable the Soviet Union also import from Ghana, 2,000 metric tonnes of cocoa beans in addition to what it already imports from Ghana.

Mr Agbleta said the proceeds of the importation of the additional 2,000 metric tonnes of cocoa will cover Ghanaian imports of Soviet machinery and equipment to strengthen the production base of the nation's industrial set up.

The acting Director said the facility is opened to all industrialists who want to utilise it, to increase pro-

duction.

Mr Agbleta who was speaking at an opening forum organised at "GIFEX '87" at the Trade Fair Centre also suggested that for Ghanaians to be able to utilise the facilities available under the agreement, the Soviet Union should consider setting up a permanent office in the country to exhibit samples of tools available for importation as well as adequate information material of their technology.

Mr Goushjan observed that Ghana and the Soviet Union can co-operate through joint ventures in industry and in the exchange of technology.

The trade representative hinted that his country has already signed a contract for woodworking machines with some Ghanaian companies adding that agricultural machines will be delivered soon into the country to help strengthen the country's agricultural industry and pave the way for further co-operation in that field.

/9317

CSO: 3400/172

PNDC ANNAN COMMENDS CUBAN TRADE TERMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 13 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Abigail Bonsu]

[Text]

MR Justice D. F. Annan, PNDC member, has expressed satisfaction at the current trade agreement between Ghana and Cuba under which the two countries will exchange goods and services on mutually satisfactory terms.

Products to be exported to Cuba under the agreement which was signed last December include aluminium, shea butter, furniture and processed timber.

Cuba will in turn export to Ghana clinker, pharmaceutical raw materials, finished drugs, refrigerators and offset paper.

The PNDC member who is also the Chairman of the National Economic Commission reiterated that Ghana has a tremendous potential in terms of timber and other non-traditional products adding that he was particularly satisfied with the interest Cuba continues to show in the country's non-traditional exports.

Mr Justice Annan and the Cuban Ambassador in Ghana, Mr Nicolas Rodriguez Aztiazarian were reviewing relations between the two countries at the former's office at the State

House in Accra yesterday.

The PNDC member said in view of the exodus of Ghanaian doctors, it is commendable that the people and Government of Cuba continue to offer Ghana technical assistance particularly in medicine and education.

He said the government is looking forward to the extension of the programme under which Cuban doctors and nurses are currently working at hospitals in Accra and Tamale, to other parts of the country.

He observed that the Cuban educational programme being enjoyed by Ghanaian children has been beneficial to the country and disclosed that a lot of Ghanaian parents are very willing and anxious for their wards to benefit from it.

This is because, Justice Annan explained, the programme aside of book knowledge, imparts technical skills, theory and love for work into students.

The PNDC member called for a wider scope of co-operation in the field of sports, especially in other

less developed areas such as swimming.

Mr Aztiazarian expressed appreciation for the level of economic development in the country and the degree of co-operation between Ghana and Cuba.

Later, Mr Justice Annan and the Yugoslav Ambassador in Ghana, who paid a courtesy call on him discussed the Yugoslav state enterprises system.

The PNDC member said that Yugoslavia has defined a new orientation for her state enterprises and noted that it would be in Ghana's interest to study this since she has found it difficult to successfully develop that area of the economy.

He congratulated Yugoslavia for the pace-setting agricultural project known as the Kumawu Industrial Farm Complex (KIFCOM), a joint venture between the people of Kumawu and the Yugoslavians.

Mr Covic, on his part, pointed out the need for developing countries to develop their agriculture parallel to other sectors of their economies.

/9317

CSO: 3400/172

JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE TREATY WITH GDR UNDERWAY

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Ayikwei Armah and Maria Kwami]

[Text]

FINAL discussions on a draft treaty on judicial assistance in civil, family, labour and criminal matters between Ghana and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) began in Accra yesterday.

The treaty which is expected to be ratified sometime next month is aimed at strengthening the friendly co-operation between the two states on the basis of the principles set forth in the charter of the United Nations (UN).

This was announced by Mr G. E. K. Aikins, Attorney General and Secretary for Justice, at a meeting with Mr Willi Giebel, acting Head of the Department of International Affairs of the Ministry of Justice in Accra.

According to Mr Aikins the move to ratify the treaty emanated from the desire of both countries to regulate relationship between them.

He pointed out that the treaty when enforced will give citizens of each con-

tracting state free access to the courts of either country.

The treaty, he disclosed, will also exempt citizens of either country from the payment of security for costs of proceedings or advance payment for costs of proceedings.

It will grant judicial assistance at the request of either country, the Attorney General disclosed, adding that it would provide safe conduct for witness and expert witnesses.

Mr Aikins stated further that it would ensure the exchange of documents regarding the civil status of citizens of the contracting states free of charge.

It would also give recognition and executions of final judicial decision concerning claims for maintenance issued in the territory of either contracting country.

The treaty will also cover extraditions and states that "extraditions shall be granted for offences punishable under the laws of both contracting countries provided that the minimum punishment is one year or any heavier punishment".

/9317

CSO: 3400/174

CDR CADRES RETURN FROM ANGOLAN CONFERENCE

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 17 Feb 87 p 4

[Text]

THE delegation which represented Ghana at the first conference of the Brigades of the Angolan Revolution (Brigada Populares de Vigilancia) returned home from Luanda at the weekend.

Briefing the Political Counsellor for CDRs about the conference, the leader of the delegation, Mr Kwabena Anane Agyei, CDR organising assistant for Brong Ahafo said that, the conference which was closed by the Angolan Leader, President Edouard dos Santos, greatly appreciated Ghana's participation.

He said the delegation received a standing ovation for Ghana's declaration that the defence of the Angolan Revolution is viewed in Ghana with the same seriousness as the defence of the Ghanaian Revolution.

Mr Anane Agyei said that the delegation which included Miss Rebecca Okai, a militia personnel of the Accra Civil Defence Organisation, also held

talks with other delegates and brigade officials.

He mentioned particularly the useful discussions the delegation had with the National Co-ordinator of the Brigades, Mr Alexander de Lemos Lucas, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the MPLA.

The delegation, he said, also visited various places and projects undertaken by the brigades. He mentioned particularly a visit to the museum of the Angolan struggle for Independence from Portuguese rule where they saw records which mentioned the role of Captain Kojo Tsikata among others such as Ernesto Che Guevara.

He said the delegation was able to save \$700 out of their air fares by re-routing their trip. The amount is to be returned to chest.

The Political Counsellor, Lt. Col. Assassie expressed his satisfaction with the delegation's performance and said he will expect a full written report of the visit by the end of the week.

/9317
CSO: 3400/173

LECTURER LAMBASTS WESTERN FOOD AID, CHILD AID PROGRAMS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 14 Feb 87 pp 1, 5

[Article by Lloyd Evans and Seth Adzotor]

[Text]

POLICY-MAKERS in the country have been called upon to take a critical look at "Food for Peace" Programmes of some Western states to ensure that such programmes do not negate the country's own agricultural policies.

Policy-makers should therefore institute a study group or a committee to study in greater details the extent of the national commitment to "Food for Peace" and the reliance on foreign sources of food generally.

Dr Akrofi Dzietror, lecturer at the Department of Crop Science, University of Ghana, Legon, who made this call at the Inter-Faculty lecture organised by the University last Thursday night, expressed fears that food aid projects that have been initiated and carried out, might not have been done upon adequate sober and critical reflections.

Dr Dzietror, who spoke on the topic "Food Aid: A trojan horse in camouflage clothing", pointed out that if the nation does not seriously address itself to the effect of food aid, a day will come when the nation would have to exchange her cocoa for food.

He said the time has now come to redesign our agricultural programmes to off-set the problems inherent in food aid programmes, stressing that "we should try as much as possible to take control of our own agricultural developments".

He said mechanisation of agriculture can be initiated at various levels of farming but in attempting to integrate that into the nation's agricultural programmes, efforts should be made not to choose sophisticated methods which will be above the understanding of peasant farmers.

Dr Dzietror said food aids are supposed to help developing nations to develop their own agricultural programmes and become more self-sufficient in food production but invariably, that rather makes developing countries become so dependent on foreign food aid to the detriment of the development of their own agricultural programmes.

The lecturer expressed the opinion that the purpose of the food aid programmes, especially from the United States, is to get developing countries to move to American foods thereby making developing countries heavily dependent on United States agricultural exports.

He said a good fraction of U.S. food donation passes through the World Food Programme (WFP) with the greater portion channelled into the hands of so-called voluntary and philanthropic agencies such as the Catholic Relief Services, Seventh-Day Adventist Relief Services and the Lutheran World Relief Services, all based in the United States.

He disclosed that another voluntary agency programme which is catching up fast with Third World countries and is more dangerous than food aid is the child sponsorship programme known as the Christian Child Fund Incorporated.

He said that programme is designed in such a way that children from Third World countries are depicted on U.S. Television screens as the most uncared for.

Through the same programme, advertisements appeal to U.S. citizens and other persons to help sponsor a child at \$20 per month.

The sponsors are then put in direct contact with their wards and are encouraged to send food gifts and clothing frequently to them.

A dossier is then kept by the agencies on each child's relationship with his or her sponsors.

The whole concept, Dr Dzieror pointed out, is to create a situation where America exerts significant influence on the growth of those Third World children when they have benefited from such sponsorship.

The end result, he said, would be the creation of a large number of people in the Third World countries who would turn to place higher premium on American values than on their own national values.

By such a scheme, a new device of remote control has been put in place to advance the manipulation and exploitation of Third World countries, he added.

/9317
CSO: 3400/173

MERCURY DEPOSITS DISCOVERED AT ALAVANYO

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 17 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

LARGE deposits of mercury have been discovered in the Alavanyo area of the Volta Region.

The Mining Engineering Department of the University of Science and Technology is currently carrying out research work on how best the mineral can be exploited.

Sources close to UST said in an interview here yesterday, that the Department of Geology and Survey had completed mineralogical studies of the mercury bearing sand in the area.

The source said the department had through its research programme assisted in the introduction of the electrical use of explosives at the Tarkwa and Prestea Gold Mines to reduce blasting hazards.

It had also helped in the improvement of ventilation facilities at the Tarkwa mines.

Besides the introduction of petroleum engineering in the course structure for mining engineering students, the source said, the ocean mining syllabus had been revived to include alluvial mining to offer the students a comprehensive and diversified knowledge in all aspects of mining.

/9317

CSO: 3400/173

AFRAM PLAINS COTTON PURCHASING SEASON BEGINS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 12 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Lloyd Evans]

[Text]

PURCHASES of tonnes of cotton harvested by farmers on the Afram Plains in the Eastern Region have commenced in earnest by the Ghana Cotton Company (GCC), the sole buyer.

The purchases which started on Sunday evening are expected to end in three weeks' time.

On Monday evening five trucks fully loaded with purchased cotton left Forifori, the main cotton producing centre for the ginneries.

In the February 4 issue of this paper, it was reported that tonnes of cotton harvested by farmers in the Afram Plains since last November had not been bought by the GCC.

The cotton was packed on the rooms of the farmers who were forced to sleep outside.

Later at a press conference, Commodore Steve Obimpeh, Secretary for Agriculture, disclosed that the government had made available £100 million through the Ghana Commercial Bank (GCB) for the purchase of cotton in all growing areas.

He said this is in addition to an initial sum of £70 million released to GCC for initial purchases.

Speaking in an interview at Fori-Fori, Mr T.O. Ankrah, Managing Director of GCC, who supervised the purchases, said all efforts would be made by his outfit to cart all the cotton produced in the area.

He said the GCC hoped to purchase about 125 tonnes of cotton from the Plains which alone cultivated about 100 hectares of cotton last year.

Asked how much the GCC will be spending on purchases from the Plains, Mr Ankrah said £3.7 million will be spent and a payment team will go round within a week to effect payment.

Mr Ankrah said the company buys cotton from five areas in the country. These are the north east, north west, northern, north central and the southern sector which includes Senya and Afram Plains.

Speaking in another interview, the local cotton chief farmer at Fori-Fori, Kwabena Grunshie, 55, said he cultivated two hectares of cotton and expressed his appreciation to the GCC for coming in at long last to purchase what "they have asked us to produce."

GOVERNMENT TO RESTOCK NATIONAL LIVESTOCK STATIONS

Accra PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Anthony Tawiah]

[Text]

THE Government is to restock all the 32 national livestock stations throughout the country under the Ghana-Guinea-Mali Joint Commission Programme.

The restocking exercise is aimed at increasing the protein requirement of the country.

This was disclosed by Mr E. M. Commodore-Mensah, Under Secretary for Agriculture in-charge of Livestock, when he visited the Animal Husbandry Station at Bimbilla as part of a "Station Study Tour" of livestock farming areas in the Northern Region.

As a first step, 1,000 "Ndame" breed of cattle are expected in the country soon. These will be distributed to the various stations to help upgrade the local breed.

Six thousand sheep are also expected from Greece, Barbados and Burkina-Faso, while a further herd of 100 "ZEBUS" under a breeding

programme of the Northern Region Rural Integrated Programme (NORRIP) are to be delivered.

Mr Commodore-Mensah explained that to ensure remarkable gains in the livestock business, a new policy that lays emphasis on the shift from the reliance on government subvention to the self-sustaining policy is being implemented.

Under the new policy, all the stations would be encouraged to aim at breaking even using some locally available resources and initiative instead of relying on the central government.

Furthermore, all stations will be requested to specialise in only one area of livestock farming to ensure a more smooth operation and maximum attention for the animals.

He said the government has for a very long

time been so disturbed about the retrogressive situation of the livestock business and related the new policy to the situation, calling on all personnel in the establishment to support the policy.

The District's Animal Husbandry Officer, Mr Roland T. Aloriba, told the Under Secretary that the station has established a 10-acre millet farm to supplement the grazing requirement of the animals in addition to the provision of a borehole water pump to supply water to the animals during the dry season.

Mr Commodore-Mensah was conducted around the region by the Under Secretary for Agriculture in-charge of the Region, Mr Adam Kaleem, Regional Veterinary Officer, Dr Agyen-Frimpong and some top officials of the Department of Animal Husbandry.

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CSO: 3400/174

REAL POWER BEHIND MILITARY COUNCIL ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Jan 87 pp 2-3

[Excerpts]

The signing in November of the Highland Water Project Treaty between Lesotho and South Africa will bind Lesotho to its giant neighbour more closely than ever. The treaty allows for greater security cooperation between the two countries. This is a logical follow-up to the coup of January 1986.

Pretoria's problem was how to engineer Jonathan's downfall with as little fuss as possible and how to establish a new government without it becoming an international pariah. The South African government hit on the idea of a border blockade to bring the country to its knees. It worked. The army took power while King **Moshoeshe II** remained Head of State. The King had always wanted real power, and had never accepted Jonathan's idea of a constitutional monarchy. The new government quickly promulgated Order Number Four banning politics outright.

Pretoria insisted to Lekhanya's new government that, if it wanted the borders reopened to traffic, it must expel ANC members. It did. The Sotho authorities promised to accept refugees from South Africa, but said they would transmit them to third countries for their own safety. Between June and August 1986, three ANC members were shot dead in Lesotho. Two others, including the ANC representative **Simon Makhetha**, were abducted and have not been heard of since. The Christian Council of Lesotho received reports that ANC refugees were being interrogated and tortured by South African security police inside Lesotho's jails. The general secretary of the Christian Council and his wife were deported from Lesotho for reporting this to a South African newspaper. The government of Lesotho denies any knowledge of pro-South African death squads in the country, but the death squads continue to operate. Their latest victims are two of Jonathan's senior ex-ministers,

Desmond Sixishe and **Vincent Makhele** (AC Vol 27 No 24). Out of all Jonathan's cabinet, these two were the closest to the ANC. Eye-witnesses say their murderers were military, as in other similar cases.

This set the scene for the Highlands Water Project Treaty. Lesotho is to sell its water, one of its few exports other than people, to South Africa. It will be used by industry in the Vaal triangle in return for cash and hydro-electricity. This means that one of the nerve centres of South African industry will be at the mercy of Lesotho. Hence the treaty also involves closer security cooperation. Indeed the signing of the treaty was postponed until South Africa was satisfied that the ANC was well and truly unwelcome in Lesotho. The operation of the hit-squads should be seen in that light. The South African and Sotho security forces now have joint security committees and South African security can even set up in Lesotho itself to protect South African interests.

Although South Africa will do anything to protect the friendly government of Lesotho, the position is unstable. The ANC will continue to use Lesotho whatever the government says. It is also clear that Lekhanya, chairman of the Military Council and Council of Ministers, is not in charge. The real powers are two brothers within the Military Council, **Thaabe** and **Sekhobe Letsie**. They stay behind the scenes and leave Lekhanya to face the public. Trained by **British** officers at Sandhurst, and cousins of the king, they are overtly pro-South African. They were instrumental in organising the January coup and coopting Lekhanya as a front man.

But the Military Council is now seriously divided. Some members on the far right are being blamed for the death squads. It is clear that comparative left-wingers in the Council of Ministers, such as

Michael Sefali and **Khalaki Sello**, both former members of the *Lesotho Communist Party*, will find it difficult to continue in the government. There are strong indications too that the king, wanting more power for himself and cultivating an image as a liberal, will not go too far down the road towards becoming a South African bantustan. Nor will he associate himself with the ultimata delivered by Lekhanya to the numerous Basotho mineworkers to stay out of South African trade unions. Basotho shopping in Bloemfontein these days are getting their car tyres slashed. Some have been necklaced in retaliation for their government's collaboration with South Africa.

Recently, five former members of Jonathan's party have been arrested on suspicion of plotting to overthrow the Military Council. Jonathan's son-in-law, ex-ambassador to **China Chaka Ntsane**, was also held. There are reports that former members of Jonathan's *Basotho National Party* are being trained in **North Korea**. The King, who is ambitious for power, might yet emerge as the leader of a new government, but will need to distance himself further from the military men to do so. Most Basotho seem glad that the political persecution of Jonathan's days has gone. They are unlikely to accept killings under the new government any more than they did under Jonathan. The only section of the population able to square up to the government is the Basotho migrant workers. Their role will be important too

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CSO: 3400/182

BRIEFS

LEADERS SEEK ADVISORY COUNCIL INCLUSION--Maseru, 25 February, SAPA--Leaders of the five political parties in Lesotho have appealed to the military government of Major General Metsing Lekhanya for all political parties in the country to be represented in the government's proposed advisory council, SABC news reports from Maseru. In a statement released today the leaders of the five parties said the parliament of nominated members should be formed to prepare the country for the return to civilian rule and that a general election should be held within 12 months. General Lekhanya toppled the government of Chief Leabua Jonathan in a coup in January last year and placed a ban on political party activities. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 25 Feb 87 MB] /12232

JAPANESE FOOD AID--The governments of Lesotho and Japan today signed an agreement on food aid totaling 1.4 million maluti for the supply of wheat. The signing took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Maseru. The ambassador of Japan to Lesotho, His Excellency Masatoshi Ota, signed on behalf of the Government of Japan; while the minister of foreign affairs, The Honorable L.B. Monyake, signed on behalf of the Government of Lesotho. [Excerpt] [Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Mar 87 MB] /8309

CSO: 3400/183

EFFECTS OF CIVIL WAR DESCRIBED

Dakar AFRIQUE NOUVELLE in French 21 Jan 87 pp 19-21

[Article by Bernard Couret: "Mozambique Surviving"; first paragraph is introductory material]

[Text] In Beira, the Dom Carlos Hotel stands facing the ocean. In the "good times" the upper crust of the Mozambican and Rhodesian colonization met their South African "cousins" there. It is a dream place, with immense beaches and palm trees.

Reminders of its past splendor are magnificent tiles of turquoise blue earthenware--azulejos--that decorate the walls of the veranda, and two old suits of armor flanking the entrance to the grand lounge. It costs you 500 francs (25,000 CFA francs) per night to sample its "charms." The porter conducts you to your room, an oil lamp in his hand, and wishes you good night. When we expressed our astonishment at the prices charged, the manager replied with a shrug of his shoulders, "What can you expect, it's the war; here everything comes by plane."

The editor of the DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE (a Beira daily), Antonio Botelho Moniz, reported, without pleasure: "The situation is serious," he said. For several weeks, the "armed bands" of the RENAMO (National Mozambique Resistance, or RNM) have been launching a triple offensive from southern Malawi toward the provinces of Tete, Niassa and Zambezia. Ten thousand men have been engaged in these operations, which has ended for the moment in occupation of small localities, generally without consequences. Once these places have been pillaged, the "armed bands" fall back to appear somewhere else. It is difficult, under these conditions, to face things effectively. You expect them here, they strike somewhere else. You can't say they have any front, as in a classic war."

For many observers, there is no doubt that the objective of these large-scale operations is to make sure of the control of the "Beira corridor," which would make it possible to cut the country in half. Some 300 kilometers in length, it crosses the center of Mozambique and allows Zimbabwe to be opened up.

Three links close to each other form the "corridor": a highway, a railroad and an oil pipeline, protected by nearly 5,000 Zimbabwean soldiers. The pipeline, which was closed during the embargo against the Rhodesian regime, was not

reopened until 1982. Its capacity is 1 million tons per year. Traffic in the port of Beira has diminished from 4 million tons in 1965 to 1.3 million last year, mainly because of deficiencies in maintenance service and the shortage of spare parts. However, the Macuti channel, which connects the port with the ocean, has been dredged and the port is slowly resuming its activities. As for the highway, riddled with hens' nests and sometimes completely swept away by the rains; not much merchandise travels on it. Finally, the train's efficacy is limited because of the narrower-gauge railway lines in the region, its winding track which slows traffic down and the sinking ballast.

One hope might arise from the regional and international effort to restore the port of Beira and its "corridor." The donor countries, meeting last October in Brussels, committed themselves to dedicating at least \$200 million to the project. The entire renovation operation is estimated to cost \$500 million. The plan provides for rebuilding, to begin with, 4 of the 11 landing stages, followed by deepening the channel (8 meters), building cold rooms for beef from Zimbabwe and new warehouses for tobacco, cotton and sugar (\$110 million).

This modernization plan, which is vital for Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi, 90 percent of whose traffic currently transits by way of South Africa, also includes repairing the railroad, purchasing new locomotives, as well as installation of a new communications system (\$50 million) and other projects (aid to the populations, telecommunications) representing about \$20 million. The objective for 3 years hence is to have 7,000 to 8,000 tons of merchandise a day transit by way of the corridor, compared to 3,000 tons at present. Getting these infrastructures under way would not only make it possible to restart trade and transportation, but could make some industrial sectors dynamic again and create jobs.

Like any guerrilla army, the RENAMO gets the most it can, especially in the center of the country, out of land that is suited for ambushes and sabotage. It does not have the means to get a long-term foothold in the towns, from which it would definitely be flushed out. But, its presence near the main roads alone--communications are vital for this 3,000 km-long country--paralyzes the economic life of the central regions. People have lost count of the incidents of sabotage of commercial centers, destruction of harvests, diversion of foodstuffs, seeds and consumer goods useful for maintaining a minimum production, the cutting of communication lines disturbing the distribution of food aid and the massacres of the populations. In the province of Zimbabwe alone, one of the most fertile countries, 270,000 persons have fled their own regions to place themselves under the protection of the authorities.

Discontented Peasants

Unless South Africa changes its opinion about the RENAMO, this disguised war may yet last for a long time. Meanwhile, defense is absorbing more than one third of the state's budget. Which is enormous for a nation with limited resources. The RENAMO's political inconsistency is its principal weakness. Its simplistic anticommunism takes the place of a program, the whole thing accompanied by a few vengeful slogans. It has no proper ethnic base to enable it to strengthen its implantation. Mozambique's tribal dispersion partially explains this deficiency; it also recruits by force while terrorizing villagers.

Mozambican authorities are aware of the danger represented by the RENAMO. Samora Machel (cf. C.J.N. "Growth of Young Nations" 289 p 11) in several of his speeches estimated that two factors were behind its activities: the South African determination to destabilize his country, but also the mistakes and failures committed by the FRELIMO (the party in power) since independence, especially in rural areas. It is true that, without the discontent felt by many peasants with regard to certain local party officials, the RENAMO would have been unable to find any support in certain strata of the populace. The former president more than once blamed the FRELIMO leaders in the provinces for being arrogant, inefficient and corrupted. Unfortunately, things do not seem to have changed much.

Serious Problems

On the other hand, no secret should be made of the fact that there are serious logistical problems and problems of management and control within the army, where the desertions are numerous. It is difficult, under such conditions, to effectively confront the RENAMO forces, who have sophisticated weaponry at their disposal.

In the meantime, Mozambique is in a state of survival. The cost of the damage caused directly or indirectly by Pretoria to the Mozambican economy, far exceeds \$5 million. One hears talk today of sanctions against South Africa and the reprisals South Africa might exert against its neighbors. The truth is, however, that Pretoria is applying sanctions and retaliatory measures against Mozambique, and has been doing so since Mozambique became independent. In 10 years, the traffic of merchandise transiting by way of the port of Maputo has diminished by 84 percent. The decrease in the number of Mozambican workers who are working in South Africa, chiefly in the mines, is illustrated by an earnings loss of \$568 million and the arrival on the labor market of nearly 100,000 unemployed.

When South African intervention was transformed into straightforward aggression, the result was the destruction of sugar and tea works, sawmills, electric power lines and lines of communication. The Limpopo railroad line, which would normally be capable of carrying merchandise from the Bulawayo region in Zimbabwe to Maputo, has been closed since 1984 and the last train transporting coal from Moatiz, in the province of Tete, to Beira, was stopped in 1982. In 11 years of war, I was assured by several humanitarian sources, this hidden war has killed nearly 100,000 Mozambicans.

"The fight continues." Today, as yesterday, the old FRELIMO slogan is still the order of the day. But its ability to mobilize has been singularly blunted through the years. In Maputo, the capital, as in all of the country's large cities, the problem of food overrides everything else. To fight the black market, prices of agricultural products were eased in May 1985, in order to encourage production and sales on the legal markets.

These measures, positive as they are, have not made it possible to reduce the black market. In Maputo's central market, tomatoes are selling at 100 meticals a kilogram, lettuce at 300, carrots 250 and a kilogram of potatoes from Swaziland for over 1,000 meticals (footnote 1) (1 metical = 0.17 French francs). The average wage is around 6,000 meticals per month.

In 15 years of war, the unofficial economy, which is called Cadonga, has become a veritable institution through which passes a large part of the trade. Following the example of the celebrated "Nana Benzes" of Lome or Cotonou, some merchants have built real fortunes through clever speculation.

"Samora is dead, but there is a country to be built, a plan to be continued, a dream to made an actuality," the pro-government daily NOTICIAS wrote shortly before the tragic disappearance of the "father of the revolution." The RENAMO, sponsored by Pretoria, hastened to rejoice at Samora Machel's disappearance, declaring, "We are happy to learn this. Samora Machel was the main obstacle to peace!" While it was at it, the NOTICIAS hastened to add that "the end of the war was never so close."

RENAMO leaders seem to be taking their wishes for reality and failing to take several factors into account. It is undeniable that by bludgeoning Mozambique South Africa has been completely successful in maintaining the region's state of dependency. But that "success" is threatened today by the international action that is developing in favor of a serious relaunching of the Mozambican economy in many sectors, the rehabilitation of the "Beira corridor" being one illustration.

On the other hand, several observers have noted a relative change of attitude on the part of Pretoria toward Mozambique and its neighbors. To what is this due? It is unarguable that the sanctions decided upon by the European Community, the divestment campaign by the large international firms, which is going to grow, the increased calls by independent states for sanctions, will ultimately weigh heavily in the balance. Not to mention the fact that Pretoria will have much more trouble bypassing them than Ian Smith.

And then, we learned that 24 hours before Samora Machel's death, the United States charge d'affaires in Pretoria, at his request, was received by an official of the South African Foreign Affairs Ministry, to let him know that Washington was against any destabilization of Mozambique's regime. That move, which remained unknown until now, had been made jointly by the United States, Great Britain and the Federal Republic of Germany.

It is certain that the Westerners, to whom Samora Machel had grown somewhat closer in recent years, do not intend to see the region's geostrategy overthrown. The signing of the Nkomati pact, by which South Africa and Mozambique pledged not to support armed resistance movements against each other, convinced more than one person that Samora Machel was an element of relative stability in this "highly sensitive" region.

In this context, the election of Joaquim Chissano as president of the Republic becomes even more valuable. Thus continuity seems to be prevailing. Of course the new president has reaffirmed the regime's Marxist-Leninist orientation, adding however that the party was to take into account "the political and economic realities of the region." It seems, however, that the majority of the leaders know that the time for change has come. A reason for hope must be given again to a populace weary of so many trials. It is undoubtedly for this that Joaquim Chissano was chosen.

MOZAMBIQUE

FINANCE MINISTER ADDRESSES FISCAL POLICY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Starting this year, tax collections will be conducted more rigorously, to impose stricter discipline on the taxpayers and to ensure the collection of more revenues for the state. The statement was made yesterday by Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman, in the closing session of the seventh national seminar on Execution of the Fiscal Policy.

The participants in the seminar were instructed to attach the property of delinquent taxpayers or, in the case of tax evaders, to conduct public auctions, if necessary, in the establishment of the taxpayer himself.

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry has announced a series of measures, still under study, severely penalizing debtors and also educating taxpayers on the need for prompt payment.

"When the state gives itself the luxury of allowing some individuals not to pay their taxes, when a state does not impose penalties on the delinquents, then that state is not going to be strong," said Minister Abdul Magid.

"There is no reason for people to discuss whether or not they should pay their taxes. It is a law approved by the People's Assembly," he declared.

As the finance minister explained, the purpose of the tax is to enable the state to guarantee the existence of the sovereign organs (courts, police, the army), as well as such essential services as education and health.

Reduce Deficit

One of the great goals which the Finance Ministry proposes to achieve this year is to reduce the budget deficit which has afflicted the government in recent years.

At this time, the finance minister said, about 100 million contos' worth of business is conducted on the unofficial market, with huge profit margins that are not taxed by the government.

"For this reason, the tax collection machinery must be fully functioning, on one hand, to close off a major field of action to the speculators and, on the other hand, to see that most of the profits are absorbed by the state treasury," he observed.

Hence the imperative need to give the tax assessor greater authority. The economic recovery program in progress in the country even calls for increasing the professionalism of the personnel in the sector, who should not give in to any challenge of the fiscal operations.

Tax Collection Section Best Equipped

In an analysis of his ministry by section, Abdul Magid made a point of stressing that, at this moment, the section which is best meeting its responsibilities as a source of revenues for the state is undoubtedly the tax section.

"It is stronger than the other sections of the Finance Ministry," he said, adding that it had shown a concern to make the machinery function properly.

Minister Abdul Magid reminded those present that they could not use "political" arguments to justify a failure to do their job. "The provincial director of finance should talk about the financial situation in the province and leave issues related to agriculture to the respective official," he remarked.

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CS0: 3442/96

BANK OF MOZAMBIQUE GOVERNOR EXPLAINS NEW METICAL DEVALUATION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Feb 87 p 8

[Text of interview with Eneas Comiche, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, by NOTICIAS, date and place not given]

[Text] Eneas Comiche, governor of the Bank of Mozambique, considers that the purpose of the recent adjustment of the exchange rate of the metical in relation to the principal convertible currencies is to halt the deterioration of real receipts from exports. Speaking yesterday in an exclusive interview with NOTICIAS, Comiche added that the measure should help to correct the existing financial imbalances, to create the conditions for increased production and employment in the export sectors and to stimulate foreign investment here, particularly direct foreign investments. Following is the full text of the interview with the governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

NOTICIAS: Mr Governor, could you explain to us what led our government to adjust the metical exchange rate? What advantages does this new rate offer for the country?

Governor: In relation to the principal convertible currencies and the currencies of Mozambique's principal trading partners, too much value was given to the metical.

This real overvaluation in the exchange rate was the result of significant differences between the domestic rate of inflation and those of countries with which our country trades, differences which were not considered in the adjustments to the exchange rate.

The growth of domestic inflation drove up the cost of production for export goods. This situation, which has existed since the beginning of the decade, diminished the value of the revenues from exports, relative to the amount that would have been obtained if the exchange rate were at the proper level, particularly for those sectors which were having difficulty placing their export products.

The adjustment of the exchange rate is not an isolated measure. It is one of a series of measures contained in the Economic Recovery Program [PRE] which we are carrying out.

Thus, the advantages of the new exchange rate for the country are to be found in the combination of advantages of the PRE.

The PRE will enable us to stanch the hemorrhage of our economy, as his excellency, the president of the republic, said on various occasions.

The exchange rate adjustment makes it possible to halt the deterioration of real export receipts in meticals. This will help to correct the existing financial imbalances, to create the conditions for increased production and employment in the export sectors and to encourage foreign investment in Mozambique, particularly direct foreign investments.

The adjustment of the exchange rate will also enable us to rationalize our imports; that is, we will import only what is strictly necessary for the functioning of the sectors contemplated in the PRE.

The effect of the exchange rate adjustment on exports and imports will contribute to the gradual equilibrium of the trade balance, which, in conjunction with the regulation of the outflow of money, will permit a reduction in the balance of payments deficit.

NOTICIAS: Governor, in your opinion, what aspect of the nation's economic life will be most affected by the devaluation of the metical? What form will this impact take?

Governor: The impact of the devaluation will be felt most strongly in the foreign trade activities.

The exportable goods and services which we will be able to place abroad will bring an improvement in real export revenues, in meticals, making the companies in this sector more profitable, which will be an incentive to increase production and productivity.

Imports will cost more in meticals and this will call for more economical and rational use of the scarce foreign exchange at our disposal.

We hope that the impact of the exchange rate adjustment will also be seen in direct foreign investments, because of the encouragement it will give to businessmen.

If I understand correctly what you are asking about the impact of the devaluation, I would say that it will mean both benefits and costs.

We believe, however, that the benefits from the combination of PRE measures outweigh the costs.

The benefit of the combination of measures is to return to the trend toward economic growth, to create the bases to resume economic growth, with the accompanying growth of income, employment and well-being.

NOTICIAS: Governor, by making foreign exchange more expensive, the adjustment of the exchange rate will call for a certain austerity in spending it. Is this one of the objectives of the measure?

Governor: As I said before, the devaluation has several implications which, in combination with the other PRE measures, will have favorable repercussions on the economy

It is true that the exchange rate adjustment will make foreign exchange more expensive, calling for more austerity in foreign exchange expenditures. This implies more rational and disciplined importation of goods and services, which is necessary, considering the exchange problems facing the country. This austerity will not, however, mean sacrificing the sectors given priority in the PRE.

I should note that, because of the inelasticity of Mozambican imports, which are at very low levels, we do not expect a reduction in the quantity and value of imports paid for with foreign exchange. On the contrary, the PRE foresees higher levels of importation than we have now. To finance them, we are relying on additional support from the international community, in donations and in the concession of cheap credit.

NOTICIAS: Mr Governor, what will be the short- and medium-range effects of the devaluation of the metical on domestic inflation?

Governor: At short range, the exchange rate adjustment will affect the price of goods and services, according to the size of the imported component. This impact should be felt in products with components imported at the new exchange rate, but will not affect "stocks" of goods with components imported at the exchange rate in effect prior to 1 January 1987.

The impact cannot be analyzed in isolation, but rather within the recently approved price policy, which corrects the price imbalances which were observed and which constitutes an incentive for production.

In this context, the impact on the prices of imported foods and services could be seen as a result of the overvaluation of the metical in effect previously, which was making the prices of imported goods too low.

The PRE has a series of fiscal and monetary measures which, at medium range, will ensure price stability and contain and reduce inflation.

NOTICIAS: Mr Governor, could you describe the role of the banks, and particularly the Bank of Mozambique, in the PRE?

Governor: In the PRE, the role of the Bank is basically to implement the monetary policy, credit and interest policy and exchange policy and to intervene in international monetary relations.

The Bank must mobilize and attract the financial resources that are temporarily available and apply them to productive activities and investments; the Bank must ensure that its lending will contribute to increased productivity and production. The bank must guarantee control over the application of the credit granted.

The Bank of Mozambique is drafting a Credit Plan which will assure the funding to finance the production and investment contemplated in the PRE.

The Bank must rigorously control the concession of credit by the banking system, so that it will not exceed the established limits and will honor the credit and interest policy defined by the government.

The Bank of Mozambique must exercise monetary control, so as to prevent an increase in the money supply and to drain off the excess supply existing in the economy, which is a factor in the pressure which demand is exerting on the price system, principally in the non-official market

The Bank of Mozambique must also ensure implementation of an exchange policy compatible with the growth of foreign trade and of international financial relations.

The Bank of Mozambique must also help to bring in the foreign exchange resources needed to ensure implementation of the PRE.

Considering its functions as the Central Bank, which are defined by law, the Bank of Mozambique must act effectively within the framework of the PRE, imposing greater rigor and discipline on the economic and financial matters within its competence and making recommendations to the government regarding the implementation of corrective measures and actions, so as to achieve financial equilibrium and the goals of economic growth, price stability and equilibrium in the balance of payments.

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CS0: 3442/96

CANADIAN DELEGATION URGES INCREASED RSA SANCTIONS

MB221310 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 22 Feb 87

[Text] A delegation from Canada which has been visiting Mozambique has called for increased Canadian sanctions against South Africa [2-second break in transmission]. The delegation, consisting of representatives of political parties, development agencies, antiapartheid groups, and the media, spent a week in Mozambique and returned to Canada last night.

Speaking at a press conference in Maputo before leaving, delegation leader Walter McClean, a member of parliament for the ruling Conservative Party, presented a report on their mission. The report will be circulated in Canada in an effort to win further support for Mozambique and the other Frontline States. The report suggests three main areas of Canadian activity, the first of which is increased sanctions against Pretoria. The report says apartheid is the root of the problems in southern Africa. It went on to call for increased support for the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, in order to reduce the structural dependency of its member-states on South Africa. As far as (2-second break in transmission), the report says there is the need for coordination of the efforts of the dozens of governments and nongovernment organizations which are already involved in various programs. The report suggests that Canadian aid could then be concentrated in one specific geographical area, possibly the Beira corridor.

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CSO: 3400/107

MINISTER STRESSES IMPORTANT ROLE OF DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] Jose Oscar Monteiro, minister in the presidency for state administration, reiterated the important role which falls to the district administrators in implementing the Economic Recovery Program at the respective territorial levels. Speaking last week to district administrators in Lichinga, Oscar Monteiro stressed that the execution of any small national or foreign investments must be authorized by the district administrators themselves.

As the minister explained, with regard to national or foreign investment conducted in any part of the country, it is the district administrator who will oversee the investment process and, in certain cases, will grant authorization for the exploitation of these activities.

He added that the new method of procedure will give legal powers to the district administrator so that he may actually plan and direct the economic process in the respective part of the national territory.

At the same meeting, Minister Oscar Monteiro announced the measures calling for payment of land use taxes, exempting the family sector, which will pay no such taxes.

This exemption, the minister said, reflects the popular nature of our state, but he pointed out that land held by the private farmer and used for other purposes, including industrial use, would be taxed according to the provisions of the Land Tax.

The Land Tax is not the principal form of income tax, because only a small part of income from land use will be taxed, said Minister Oscar Monteiro.

The minister explained that part of the tax receipts will revert to the provincial budget, in an attempt to develop a sensitivity regarding money matters.

In the same meeting, the need was also noted for district administrators to be stricter in the collection of taxes; in this regard, the minister declared that the administrators who collect the most taxes will receive a premium for their work.

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CSO: 3442/96

BRIEFS

ARMED FORCES SUCCESSES--At least 37 armed bandits were killed by the Mozambican Armed Forces in Angonia District, Tete Province, during the first 2 weeks of this month. The armed bandits were killed in the Chindeque, (Litoa), and (Calomue) regions on 4, 6, and 14 February, respectively. A military source, referring to the military operation carried out in (Calomue) in particular, said that the armed bandits left behind 18 of their dead and carried away other bodies toward Malawian territory. The military commander in the Angonia District said that the bandits are now on the defensive, while the Mozambican Armed Forces are continuing their cleanup operations. Most of the people who had fled to Malawi after the attack against the Angonia District headquarters last November have already returned and are engaged in agricultural and housing rehabilitation. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Feb 87 MB] /12232

DOS SANTOS MEETS SAO TOMEAN COUNTERPART--The chairman of Mozambique's parliament, the People's Assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, says Mozambique remains firm in its decision to build socialism. Mr dos Santos was speaking in Sao Tome on his way to Cape Verde. During the stopover he was met by his counterpart in Sao Tome and Principe, Alda do Espirito. Mr dos Santos told Mrs do Espirito about the move to train and arm the Mozambican people and to consolidate the strength of the armed forces in order to fight South Africa's MNR terrorism. Current provinces worst affected by MNR terrorism are Zambezia, Sofalo, Tete, and Nam-pula, all of which are in the center and northwest of the country. Mr dos Santos says the elimination of apartheid in South Africa demands the defense of the victories of the Mozambican people, the strengthening of the armed forces, as well as coordination of these with the other independent states in the region. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Feb 87 MB] /12232

BRIDGE DESTRUCTION CLAIMED--The RENAMO movement in Mozambique has again claimed to have sabotaged the oil pipeline and railway line in the Beir corridor which links Zimbabwe with the Mozambican port. In a statement released in Lisbon, RENAMO says that Zimbabwe military aircraft accidentally destroyed an important bridge linking northern and southern Mozambique while attacking rebel positions along the Zambezi River. It says the pipeline and railway line were damaged on Thursday and the power and water supply to Beira was also cut. RENAMO spokesman says Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops suffered heavy losses. The bridge mistakenly destroyed by the Zimbabwean aircraft was 4 km long and linked

the towns of Sena and Mutarara. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1918 GMT 21 Feb 87 MB] /12232

APPEAL FOR CORN--Mozambique needs at least 400,000 tons of imported maize if 3 to 4 million Mozambicans are to avoid starvation this year. Agricultural experts told ZIANA yesterday that the maize would cost around 80 million Zimbabwe dollars. The experts said the situation is now desperate in some parts of Mozambique, adding that Zimbabwe is the nearest and probably cheapest source of food supply. The Mozambican ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Francisco Madeira, and other senior Mozambicans are now looking for a sign that food will be shipped to starving people in the country. Hundreds of thousands of these are children. A UN report which was issued recently clearly states that the activities of the South African-backed RENAMO bandits are responsible for the country's chronic agricultural and economic situation. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Feb 87 MB] /12232

MOZAMBIQUE CLAIMS RSA INFILTRATION--On 5 February, South Africa infiltrated 250 armed bandits in the border areas of Massingir and Chicualacuala in Gaza Province. This was reported by Captain Quisito Charlito, chief [of] staff of the border guard brigade stationed in Massingir. According to that officer, South Africa helped to move a large number of armed bandits into the town of Phalaborwa. They were later infiltrated into our country through Kruger National Park and Skukuza to Gaza and Maputo Provinces. These bandits are carrying out criminal actions along national Highway No 1, said Captain Charlito. In the first 2 weeks of January, the Mozambican armed forces killed 12 armed bandits and destroyed 2 bandit camps in Mapulanguene and Macandezulo, in Maputo and Gaza Provinces respectively. In their hasty retreat, the bandits left behind their dead as well as war materiel, including: basookas, mortar shells, and ammunition. In this attack the Mozambican armed forces retrieved goods stolen from the population, such as chairs, clothing, and 53 head of cattle. A Mozambican military source noted that the captured weapons had no registration numbers of manufacturer identification, because the bandits removed it in an effort to make identification impossible. But the source added that we still know where they get their weapons. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 24 Feb 87 MB] /12232

FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN ZAMBEZIA--The Department of Prevention of and Fight Against Natural Disasters in Zambezia Province is currently undergoing an internal re-organization to respond adequately to the present situation. Accordingly, last December, it established branches in the districts of Mocuba, Nicuadala, Macuse, Namacurra, Maganja da Costa, Pebane, and Ile. In November, the distribution of food aid in the districts affected by the emergency situation improved as compared to the month of October. However, it was only possible to distribute about 12 percent of the targeted food aid. The main difficulties in food distribution are lack of transport and absence of access roads in some cases. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Feb 87 MB] /12232

SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN NIASA--The irregular functioning of trains carrying goods from Nacala, shortage of transport, and problems of access roads in some districts, are factors which have had a negative effect in the supply of goods to

the people in Niassa Province. This was reported by the provincial trade director when Governor Julio Almoco N'chola visited his office on 13 February. On the same occasion, the governor was informed that Niassa possesses 309 private shops, 14 state shops, 127 consumer cooperatives, 40 restaurants, and 27 bars. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 25 Feb 87 MB] /12232

DISPLACED IN NAMPULA--Nampula (Mozambique), 27 Feb. (AIM/PANA)--About 177,000 people in the Mozambican northern province of Nampula displaced by the war waged by the South African backed MNR bandits are in urgent need of assistance, announced the provincial director of the Disasters Control Office (DPCCN), Raul Tomane, in Nampula city yesterday. Mr Tomane said that the displaced people needed food, clothing and medicine, as well as seeds and agricultural implements in order to restart farming. When their homes or villages were destroyed by the MNR, they lost everything, including their rudimentary tools. There are displaced people in all districts in the province, and major centres have been set up in four districts. Of the displaced, 2,900 have fled into Nampula from the district of Gile, in the neighbouring Province of Zambezia. [Excerpts] [Dakar PANA in English 1725 GMT 27 Feb 87 MB] /8309

DISPLACED IN GAZA--More than 2,000 displaced people from various regions of Gaza Province are presently living in the outskirts of Chokwe city as a result of the drought and armed bandit action. The mayor of Chokwe told AIM that the displaced people are being organized into agricultural activities. He added that the famine situation in the Chokwe district is likely to be aggravated due to the lack of rains, and that donations are being sent to areas where relief aid is urgently needed. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1730 GMT 26 Feb 87 MB] /8309

RELIEF EFFORTS IN SOFALA--More than 160,000 people who have fled their houses because of the drought and the South African-backed MNR banditry, have now been reallocated places in Mozambique's central province of Sofala. The natural disasters office has also given these people assistance consisting of food, clothing, and production implements. This was disclosed in a meeting of the Sofala provincial emergency commission held in Beira. The disasters office has also received donations amounting 12,366 tons of several food products last year. However, the report states only 50 percent of the affected population benefited from the assistance. The rest could not because of problems met during the process of distribution. Problems of destroyed roads and bridges and terrorism of the MNR have prevented the distributors from reaching the Sofala districts of Chibabava, Cheringoma, and Marromeu. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 26 Feb 87 MB] /8309

FOREIGN EXCHANGE NEEDED--Mozambique will need \$195.7 million in foreign exchange during 1987 to realize the goals of industry's economic rehabilitation program. This information was obtained by AIM from an authorized source. Of that amount, \$120 million will be used for raw material, \$23.7 million for spare parts, and \$52.1 million for rehabilitation investments. According to the government's economic rehabilitation program for the industrial sector, it is expected that average growth will be 3 percent per year until 1990. The growth amount for this year is estimated at about \$133 million, if prescribed goals are achieved. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 26 Feb 87] /8309

IRAN AIDS MBUZINI SURVIVORS--Yesterday in Maputo, cash contributions amounting to \$1,000 and others in the amount of 194,000 meticals were presented to the Foreign Affairs Ministry by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The aid is meant for the families of victims of the Mbuzini tragedy of 19 October 1986, in which President Samora Machel and other members of his delegation perished. The foreign currency was collected from Iranian citizens residing here and the Mozambican currency represents a day's wages donated by Mozambican citizens employed at the Iranian Embassy. Daniel Mbanze, Mozambican vice minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmad Naghme, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Maputo, presided over the presentation ceremony. On that occasion, the Iranian charge d'affaires said the gift was an expression of solidarity with the families of the victims of the fateful event and, at the same time, was meant to strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. Expressing thanks for the contribution, Daniel Mbanze declared that its value cannot be measured in money, but in the spirit of humanity and solidarity of the Iranians. The photograph [not reproduced] records the moment when the vice minister of foreign affairs accepted the donation from Ahmad Naghme in aid to the families of the Mbuzini victims. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Feb 87 p 1] 6362

CS0: 3442/96

NAMIBIA

HNP LEADER ASKS BOTHA TO PROTECT WHITES

MB191511 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1510 GMT 19 Feb 87

[Text] Windhoek, 19 Feb (SAPA)—The leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] in SWA/Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, has asked South Africa's state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to protect the territory's whites from the actions of the transitional government, and to accord the same respect as in South Africa to "own affairs" in SWA/Namibia.

In a telexed message to Mr Botha released by the HNP in Windhoek today, Mr Becker said SWA/Namibian group rights were threatened, particularly in the spheres of education and local government.

"The transitional government must yet learn that a group or community appreciate that which they have established through toil and sacrifice, and not that which fell into their laps."

Mr Becker said the proposed introduction in SWA/Namibia of workers day on 1 May as a public holiday "reeks of the communist May Day."

The SWA/Namibian transitional government announced earlier that traditional South African public holidays such as Republic Day, Kruger Day and Day of the Vow would be scrapped in the territory from next year.

The HNP leader said a government proposal to change the official name of the territory to "Namibia" bordered on treason.

"Would you be gratified if the RSA's name was changed to Azania and you were called an Azanian?" Mr Becker asked.

On local government, Mr Becker said the SWA/Namibian transitional government wanted to give the municipal vote to "everyone who can walk, talk and light a fire" which would bring chaos to healthy local government.

The transitional government was also possessed "by a raging obsession" to abolish Proclamation Ag 8 (1980) which provides for the institution of second-tier ethnic authorities in SWA/Namibia.

The proclamation "remains the only source of stability in this territory, not the bill of fundamental rights which was introduced for political purposes and not judicial purposes," Mr Becker said.

He asked the state president "urgently and seriously to protect us from a government of which most members had little or no political experience when the powers of government were off-loaded on them."

The multi-racial SWA/Namibian transitional government was inaugurated on 17 June 1985.

/9604

CSO: 3400/124

TRANSITIONAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES ACTION PROGRAM DRAFT

MB201813 Johannesburg THE STAR in English 20 Feb 87 p 10

[By Brendan Seery]

[Text] As it heads towards the second anniversary of its appointment by State President Mr P.W. Botha, Windhoek's Transitional Government has plans to move out from Pretoria's shadow and firmly establish its own independence and identity.

The six-party coalition recently issued a draft of its "programme of action for 1987" which, it said, "could directly affect the life of virtually all inhabitants, as well as the country's position in the international community."

Main goals of the programme are:

--Accelerating the name-changing process so that the official adoption of Namibia as the territory's name can be achieved by the end of the year.

--The creation of a national flag and anthem.

--The establishment of a Ministry of Internal Security, with a minister responsible for the South West Africa Territory Force (SWATF) and the police.

--The establishment of a Ministry of International Cooperation and Development to reflect "a substantial degree of formal autonomy in the conduct of foreign relations."

--An investigation into whether the current South African-promulgated division of the country into separate "ethnic kingdoms" contravenes the Transitional Government's own Bill of Fundamental Rights.

--Nationwide, nonracial elections for local authorities by the end of the year.

--A review of tax legislation aimed at creating new jobs, new investments, business growth and "the general welfare of society as a whole."

--An investigation of the possible introduction of border control posts.

--An investigation into the possibility of Namibia being granted special status as a member of the Southern African Customs Union.

Although it would be incorrect to characterise the Transitional Government's statement as a move towards its own "UDI," the programme is nevertheless a firm declaration of intent to press for more freedom from South Africa in the months ahead.

Significantly, the Windhoek politicians have made no bones about the fact that they want control, or at least a major say, in the running of the crucial functions of defence and foreign affairs.

Under South African Government Proclamation R101 of 1985, which set up the Transitional Government on 17 June of that year, the Namibians are specifically prohibited from involvement in these two areas.

The South African have emphasised their control over these areas in a number of ways in the past 21 months.

Military commanders from South Africa, including the former chief of the SWATF, general Georg Meiring, have made it clear, too, that decisions about the deployment of the military are made in Pretoria. This despite the fact that the SWATF administration is controlled in Windhoek.

In the programme of action, the Transitional Government states that the formation of the two ministries is necessary to given greater autonomy to Namibians. In the case of foreign relations, it says: "The Cabinet wishes it to be clearly understood that Namibia wishes to speak for itself in matter affecting its own future."

The creation of a Ministry of Internal Security would help, the programme says, to "separate the command structures and legal identity of the SWATF from that of the South African Defence Force, to create a truly national army."

Although the programme of action looks impressive on paper, exactly how much of it gets implemented depends largely on the willingness of Pretoria to make concessions.

The South African policymakers and strategists are unlikely to give the Namibians more than token representation in the areas of defence and foreign affairs. However, they must be aware that giving measures of autonomy to Namibians will serve to boost the international image of the Transitional Government as an alternative to the perceived radicalism of SWAPO.

Certainly, the programme of action as published will be good ammunition for the coalition's foreign publicists to fire at their opponents overseas. And it appears increasingly likely that the Namibian ministires will turn their attention overseas as they struggle, often against their own internal ideological differences, to make real progress at home.

In any event, there is scant prospect of any concrete success being achieved for the programme action before the results of the South African election are known. The powers-that-be in Pretoria have more important matters than Namibia on their minds at present.

OPENING SCHOOL TO ALL RACES TERMED 'BREACH IN DYKE'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 11 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THE ADMINISTRATION for Whites has opened the Swakopmund English Medium Primary School to all races, but has stopped short of total 'normalisation' by keeping the hostel doors locked to blacks.

Admission will also have to comply with extensive guidelines, and adhere to White Administration procedures.

The Administration has also reserved the right to reconsider its decision to open the previously racially-exclusive school to other races.

The new arrangement will come into effect "as soon as is feasible" this year, and from 1988 the school will be converted into a secondary school with a primary section.

Deputy Education Minister Piet Junius this morning hailed the move to 'open' the first White Admin school as "a breach in the dyke".

"It's definitely setting a precedent," he said.

With the harsh lessons of the past obviously fresh in his mind the deputy minister was, however, loathe to become too euphoric before he had studied "the full statement" by the

chairman of the White Admin executive, Mr Kosie Pretorius.

"I want to make sure there are not any catches again.

"But, after trying for at least a year-and-a-half something has been achieved," Mr Junius said.

A statement this morning by Mr Pretorius said the Swakopmund English Medium Primary School will admit "members of other population groups" this year already 'on certain conditions'.

Hostel facilities will remain closed.

"Where necessary parents will be informed that there are no hostel facilities for pupils of other population groups," Mr Pretorius says.

The school will continue to be administered by the White Administration, and the opening of the school will also remain subject to review by the white executive committee.

Guidelines for monitoring admission include: language

fluency, age and formative level, physical and psychological preparedness, "normative-ethical preparedness (religion)", available space, previous scholastic record, cultural historic milieu, character, whether the candidate falls into the school's natural residential area, and a commitment to the schools rules.

Candidates will also have to apply in writing, and both parents will have to supply full details of their race, mother language and other languages in which they are fluent.

Mr Pretorius today emphasized that the white executive committee still regarded its primary responsibility as providing education and educational facilities "in the first place" for members of its own group.

The Swakopmund English Medium Primary School was the first white school to apply to throw its doors open to other races.

Parents at Swakopmund dual medium English/Afrikaans Secondary school voted to keep the school 'all-white'.

MILITARY CENSORSHIP SAID TO SERVE 'FOREIGN SELF-INTEREST'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 11 Feb 87 p 3

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

THE South African government miscalculated badly when it imposed the State of Emergency and then muzzled the media by introducing a plethora of press curbs.

The emergency did not really diminish the township violence in the Republic, and the gags on the newspapers just ensured that the South African government got bad press throughout the rest of the world.

The South African government should have been more subtle. As subtle, in fact, as the Namibian administration.

The authorities in Windhoek saw no necessity for a State of Emergency or a battery of silencing laws — they instead appointed departmental Public Relations Officers.

The brilliance — the subtlety.

You've got to hand it to the mastermind of the scheme. First you tell the public: "We will keep you honestly and reliably informed on everything that affects your life. All you have to do is speak to our PRO."

Then you tell the public relations officer never to be in his office.

Then as contingency, you tell the 'helpful' official: "If you are ever captured in your office by a journalist, you will provide one of the two following answers;

a) 'My boss, from whom I have to get the information is not in his office/is in a meeting and won't be available until after your deadline' or

b) 'My boss is processing your inquiry and will make a statement'.

The latter invariably falls after deadline and usually in time for screening on SWABC-TV news.

Ha! You think I jest?

Thursday afternoon I dial the Territory Force wanting to know the latest developments in the infiltration.

"I'm sorry," says the PRO, "but I don't have the information to hand.

"But if you phone me tomorrow morning, we'll make a statement."

By Friday morning, I knew from my own sources that another 29 insurgents have died in pre-emptive operations in southern Angola subsequent to the raid on Swapo bases at Mongua. This brought to 201 the numbers of insurgents killed so far this year.

"No," said the PRO, "we aren't making any statement now, but if you phone on Monday morning ..."

Monday arrives. Over the weekend, another 15 insurgents have been killed.

"No," says the PRO, "we haven't had official confirmation of that, but if you phone tomorrow ...". No, I may also not publish the 201 that we knew about on Friday.

Phone Tuesday. "No, we are not making a statement today. But we will be publishing a statement on Thursday. Phone us then."

By that time, I might not even be editor of the Windhoek Advertiser any more!

But is this evasion really so clever?

General Meyer and his senior officers sit in Windhoek ordering surveillances on journalists and other subversive elements.

The journalists and subversive elements are the people who do actually give a damn that Namibians are fighting, huddling terrified in shell-scrapes as MiGs fly overhead their positions and sometimes dying in southern Angola or the north of this country.

And while General Meyer and his senior officers are sent here from Pretoria, it is Namibians and the sons of Namibians who are waging the bush war. It is Namibians in Owambo who suffer the brunt of intimidation and terror: mortar attacks and sabotage.

May Namibians not even know what is happening to them?

The State of Emergency does not apply in Namibia. And while the need for military censorship is acknowledged, this petty secrecy for its own sake is farcical.

A military intelligence colonel told me recently that in future the Territory Force would talk only to the media (and thus the public) when THEY felt like doing so.

What right do you people have to subvert a peoples' war, a peoples' army, a peoples' victory or defeat to your unfeeling foreign self-interest?

Because, if it wasn't for the sons of Namibia, General Meyer, you would not have an army to play with.

MUDGE OPPOSES ELECTIONS 'BETWEEN DIFFERENT GROUPS'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 6 Feb 87 pp 1

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text] **NATIONAL PARTY leader Kosie Pretorius is "playing with words" in his challenge to an ethnic election of Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party, and the bid to go to the polls is more an attempt to strengthen the Nats' hardline conservatism.**

There is little chance of the Transitional Government heeding Mr Pretorius' call yesterday for a white election; agreement would mean an entrenchment of Proclamation AG 8 - an item of legislation the TG professes to be doing its best to scrap.

Mr Mudge, Governmental Affairs Minister in the TG, told The Advertiser he "was not in favour of elections between different groups".

"Such elections will not have an effect on the future of the country. We cannot determine the future on the basis of 11 different elections."

However, Mr Mudge welcomed the Nat leader's positive response to the television debate gauntlet he threw down earlier this week.

Referring to the election challenge, Mr Mudge disputed that he was the focus of an NP bid for outright supremacy in the White Legislative Assembly.

He added that the Nats wanted an election because "internal problems" had left the conservatives unsure of their power base.

The Advertiser regards the election bid as an attempt to 'purge' the NP of its more verlig elements in the Assembly - notably the three reported followers of ousted Agriculture Minister Eben van Zijl.

With the Assembly already delicately balanced in representation between the Nats and the Republicans, the votes of Mr Tinus Blaauw, Mr Frans van Zyl and Mr Fanie Filonel could be decisive in determining the future of white politics.

Mr Mudge's reluctance to grant a white election is understandable on a party political basis too. With the focus of an NP election campaign being the education issue, it is probable that the conservatives would return to the Assembly with a considerably increased majority.

The majority of white Namibians do not want to open the doors of their schools to other races.

It is also only by way of an election that the Nats will be able to remove Mr van Zijl's followers from their Assembly seats.

Even if the three are dismissed from the party, they would then be able to occupy their positions as independents.

UNEMPLOYMENT COULD FORCE POOR TO MIGRATE TO WINDHOEK

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text] **WINDHOEK CAN expect a flood of poor people migrating to the capital following rampant unemployment in Namibia's rural areas and smaller urban centres.**

And, unless positive urbanisation strategies are adopted,

Windhoek could wake up one morning with a squatter camp the size of Cape Town's "Crossroads", according to a report by the National Building and Investment Corporation.

Statistics gleaned from the NBIC's up-to-date "Profile of Smaller Urban Areas in SWA/Namibia" point to an alarmingly high unemployment figure of around 50% in some parts of the country.

Another shock finding is that average household incomes are "generally insufficient to ensure basic subsistence".

The average household "lives way below the bread-line", the report by the building para-statal says.

Growth rates of selected urban areas show that most smaller towns have experienced substantial growth rates over the last few years - up to eight percent in some cases.

Small settlements are still growing and the movement of people to the towns could be accelerated in the future "with dire consequences to employment and housing conditions...unless something is done".

On the "push to the big city", the parastatal says a key factor is the vast difference between Windhoek and non-Windhoek urban unemployment figures.

The large income differential between Windhoek and other urban settlements pointed towards "a massive movement to Windhoek which may soon become a reality".

Referring to all urban areas reports compiled, NBIC community development research-

er Piet du Plessis says: "Positive urbanisation strategies for this country are necessary if squatter situations and massive unemployment are to be avoided."

The report by Mr du Plessis indicating these trends was compiled this year on the most recent statistics.

It has been done to increase understanding of Namibia's smaller urban areas, especially in terms of overall urbanisation and urban development.

Approached for comment today on the report, Mr du Plessis said his findings underlined the need for appropriate urbanisation and housing strategies.

"That is why we are fighting for site and service schemes (among others)".

"Huge percentages of the labour force in the smaller settlements are unemployed," Mr du Plessis points out in the report.

"People are moving to the towns because they perceive their chances of finding better unemployment as being real.

"This is not necessarily the case, but still the tide of migration is not stemmed."

Once people from rural areas have moved to smaller urban areas, the next step is to head for Windhoek "because of its relatively favourable position in respect of unemployment compared to smaller urban areas".

The overall unemployment figure for Windhoek is 11,2%

(black 19,1% and Coloured 8,2%).

In sharp contrast figures of up to 50% are indicated in smaller communities.

These include: 50,6% at Okahandja (squatter community); 48,1% at Maltahöhe; 45,8% Otjiwarongo (municipal houses: black and coloured); 45,1% at Lüderitz (single quarters: black); 34,8% Tsumeb (municipal houses: black and Coloured); 30,7% at

Keetmanshoop (municipal houses: black).

Sources used by Mr du Plessis include the results of the unpublished 1985 census, and various Nasboukor surveys prepared to assess housing needs in areas.

The report also looks at dependency ratios, household sizes, secondary households, households headed by females, average household incomes, poverty, and households earning no income.

/12828

CSO: 3400/193

NATIONAL PARTY MINISTER EXPECTED TO GET AGRICULTURE POST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 13 Feb 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

THE NATIONAL Party appears to have the Transitional Government over a barrel with the news today that the party's newly-appointed Cabinet Minister, Mr Jannie de Wet, will retain the sensitive agriculture portfolio.

Despite fierce resistance from some Cabinet members, the seasoned politician will handle Agriculture, Sea Fisheries and Water Affairs.

The move comes in the face of reported NP threats to pull out of the TG over the issue.

As a compromise, Mr de Wet will resign from the white executive committee.

Advertiser Cabinet sources said this had been one of the objections to Mr de Wet getting the agriculture portfolio.

The Cabinet thrashed the matter out at a meeting this morning.

Mr de Wet will resign his white executive position on March 31, the end of the financial year.

At the end of January, the Nat hardliner relinquished his agriculture portfolio on the white executive in the wake of reports that it would be one of the reasons used by the Cabinet

to deny him the Cabinet agricultural portfolio because of "a clash of interests".

Mr de Wet was not available for comment at the time of going to press, but The Advertiser sensed from his relaxed manner yesterday that he might well emerge clutching the coveted agricultural post.

Advertiser sources disclosed that the National Party had threatened to withdraw over the decision to allot the Transport portfolio to Mr de Wet.

But earlier this week, the Cabinet was apparently standing firm despite the warning of a National Party abandonment of the TG.

Today's *Numibian* newspaper quoted sources saying South African State President Mr P W Botha would not allow the Transitional Government to collapse before the South African elections.

And speculation was rife this morning, that it was in order to avert this possibility that Mr de Wet was grudgingly granted the full portfolio held by his predecessor, Mr Eben van Zijl.

An official statement on the latest TG controversy is expected later today.

NAMIBIA

BRIEFS

NUJOMA THANKS FRONTLINE LEADERS--SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has thanked the frontline leaders for their commitment to the struggle for independence in Namibia. Comrade Nujoma, in an interview with Britain's Central Television at State House in Lusaka, said that support given to Namibians in their efforts to free themselves from colonialism (?is) appreciated. The SWAPO chief expressed confidence that Namibia's struggle would be crowned with freedom in the end with the material and moral support from the Frontline States and other international organizations. Comrade Nujoma has also urged the Reagan administration to show the world that it does not support South Africa and its racial policy by abandoning its policy of constructive engagement and the linkage of the presence of Cuban troops in Angola to Namibia's independence. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Mar 87] /9604

CSO: 3400/124

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID MISSION--For the third consecutive year, the Sahel association, The Trucks of Hope, has decided to go into action in the Sahel. The goal set for this year was to deliver medical equipment and its setup to Niger. The 4th Regiment of French Cuirassiers and the Bitche area (France) actively planned the mission, collecting farm implements (over 300 different tools and basic equipment) and clothing, calling on laboratories (gifts of drugs) and receiving other donations: medical equipment, one Willys jeep given by the French Ministry of Defense to the association The Trucks of Hope, and 45,000 francs cash. A total of over 250 hours of work was donated to the operation by soldiers (officers and enlisted men) from the 4th Regiment of Cuirassiers, the Medical Corps and the people of Bitche. The mission was scheduled to last from 12 January to 8 February. In 1984, acting on an idea of Monsignor Lustiger, archbishop of Paris, 150 men and women met a bold and somewhat insane challenge: delivering to small Sahelian villages far from the big urban areas some 900 cubic meters of basic equipment by truck, using trails never before taken by vehicles of the type. Sixteen soldiers on active duty completed the expedition through Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger and Algeria, taking 3 weeks. In 1985, a second trip was made, more localized, to Niger, Mali and Senegal. It was more specific, less voluminous and took advantage of the human contacts and experience of the first expedition. It was after returning from these two missions that the two groups, marked by what they had gone through, decided to form the Sahel association known as The Trucks of Hope. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 87 p 18] 11,464

CSO: 3419/121

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

PORTUGUESE MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Feb 87 p 5

[Text] Yesterday [13 Feb 87] a Ministry of Defense source said that, at the end of this month, a Portuguese military mission is going to Sao Tome and Principe to analyze the possibilities of restructuring and reapportioning Sao Tome's armed forces. The military mission, which will be headed by a brigadier, includes officials of all three branches of the armed forces. The announcement was made on the occasion of the signing of a supplementary protocol to the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation now in force between Portugal and the republic of Sao Tome and Principe. According to this document, which was signed at the Defense Ministry yesterday by the minister of defense, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, and by Sao Tome's ambassador to Lisbon, Carlos Tiny, Portugal will furnish uniforms valued at 7,000 contos to Sao Tome's armed forces and promises to maintain "support in the area of instruction." This latter aspect of the protocol is aimed toward the professional training of Sao Tome cadets in military institutes and academies.

The object of the Portuguese military mission's visit to Sao Tome is to make a report on the material and manpower needs of that country's armed forces. The Portuguese defense minister, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida, stated that "this protocol will be a powerful force in the development of those relations."

In his speech, Leonardo Ribeiro de Almeida asked Carlos Tiny to relay to Sao Tome's minister of defense, Maj Raul Braganca Neto, the invitation to visit Portugal. The Portuguese minister stated that this invitation is "one more effective step in strengthening" bilateral relations. In turn, Carlos Tiny also called the act "important" and stressed that the document "will be the legal, judicial framework that will govern bilateral cooperation in the area of defense."

9895

CSO: 3442/91

CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES OF RIOTS VIEWED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 21 Jan 87 pp 6-7

[Text]

President **Kenneth Kaunda** is facing rare political opposition after last month's riots in the Copperbelt towns and in Lusaka, which were of unexpected ferocity. Although he will not give up the presidency until he decides to do so, there are signs of trouble inside the ruling party and in other key institutions. These follow other signs of popular discontent, such as walk-outs from party meetings and a refusal to sing the national anthem at a meeting addressed by Kaunda.

The immediate cause of the December riots was a doubling in the price of breakfast mealie-meal. Mill-owners promptly began to concentrate on production of breakfast meal instead of roller-meal, the staple food of the poor, which is in any case expensive for the average Zambian. The consequence was a

shortage of roller meal, and riots. But the riots were also a protest against corruption in the ruling *United National Independence Party* (UNIP). In some places UNIP offices were attacked. There are now signs of shifts in the political élite as some politicians try and distance themselves from Kaunda, or to promote a reform movement (AC Vol 27 No 25). Kaunda himself, usually adept at avoiding personal criticism, has been the butt of popular complaint. The run-up to the 1988 general elections, which starts with local party elections later this year, poses big problems for him.

The lifting of food subsidies and the consequent food price rises were in conformity with the *International Monetary Fund* (IMF) programme of reducing public spending, a policy which Kaunda is

pushing despite opposition from many in the party. The rioters achieved their basic aim of forcing down the price of maize by the re-imposition of food subsidies. But it is significant that the riots occurred shortly after UNIP branch officials in Chingola, Luanshya and Kitwe had resigned their unpaid party posts out of frustration. Disaffected party members are said to have encouraged party youth-leaguers to riot. There are even rumours that more senior UNIP officials were responsible, motivated by ambition, dislike of the IMF programme, and opposition to Kaunda's stand on sanctions against **South Africa**. The Zambian elite shops in South Africa, and tends to oppose sanctions. Fifteen people lost their lives, and the *National Import and Export Corporation* lost 80 million kwachas' worth of property looted from 21 of its shops.

In general Kaunda has always neutralised his opponents by finding them government or party jobs rather than by facing grievances head-on. And he has never relied on massive repression, to his credit. One result is that the party is now bloated with full-time functionaries drawing salaries from government coffers, many of them without clear job descriptions. A member of the UNIP central committee represents the party in each of the country's nine provinces. He or she is assisted by the provincial political secretary, the provincial permanent secretary, the provincial chairperson of the youths' and women's leagues of the party and others. Additionally, there is a provincial governor who is supposed to promote national guidance and another to oversee industrial development. At a lower administrative level, among the 56 districts into which the country is divided, there is a governor, a chairperson for the women's and youth leagues, and a political secretary. Each of these UNIP officials has an official car, a furnished house, and other perks.

At the same time as the population is being forced to go hungry, state enterprises continue to spend on luxuries. For example, *Mines Air Services Ltd.*, a subsidiary of *Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM)*, has just purchased a Challenger aircraft at a cost of \$15m. *Mines Air Services* already owns two Cessna Citation jets, used to ferry ZCCM executives between Lusaka and the Copperbelt. Other examples abound too. ZCCM has just moved into a new marble-clad headquarters. Yet ZCCM made a loss of 56 m kwachas in the year to 31 March 1986 and has laid off thousands of workers.

The state and party bureaucracies do not have a good policy record either. When Zambian copper was making high prices in the 1960s and 1970s, profits were not reinvested in other productive sectors. Even now there is no proper strategy for increasing agricultural prosperity, which is vital for the country's future. Decisions are made in haste, such as Kaunda's decision after the food riots to nationalise the country's maize mills. This will only make matters worse in the long run, although it will have the immediate effect of increasing the supply of roller meal and of appeasing the scientific socialists in his party, headed by Secretary-General **Grey Zulu**.

Next year will see Zambia's sixth presidential and parliamentary elections since independence in 1964.

According to the constitution, the parliamentary elections will be preceded by polls to elect party officials at section, branch and ward level. Kaunda will obviously stand again in 1988 if he is fit to do so, but there is widespread cynicism about this. There is genuine competition for places in parliament, but places in the party central committee, and the presidency itself, cannot be contested. Although the constitution empowers the party to vote on membership of the central committee, this has never happened. Names are in fact proposed by the president and carried through uncontested.

African presidents, unlike their counterparts elsewhere, tend to become increasingly unchallengeable as they get older. Respect is due to age. Kaunda still has an unquestionable legitimacy as the founder of independent Zambia, but critics point out that his support has been less convincing than meets the eye. During the 1973 presidential elections Kaunda scored only 33.3% of votes but was sworn in as president. In 1978 he got 98% but only after excluding two heavyweight candidates, the late **Simon Kapwepwe** and **Harry Nkumbula**.

Kaunda is isolated even from his cabinet and party colleagues, and has shown signs of power fatigue. He is at an emotional low point after the death last month of his son **Masuzgo**. He seems to trust few people other than his personal advisers. But no other politician has a real popular base. Former or potential rivals have all been through UNIP, and are thus unqualified to exploit popular anti-party feeling. Still, the behaviour of Grey Zulu has given rise to much comment. While condemning the December riots – instigated in some places by party members – he has also made reference to public criticisms of Kaunda and has condemned Kaunda's economic austerity programme and the IMF connection generally. This will bring Zulu the support of the party faithful and of radical students. Some people are interpreting Zulu's statements, ostensibly in defence of the government, as a coded attack on Kaunda personally. Zulu is a long-standing Kaunda faithful who has already been UNIP secretary-general on a previous occasion and went from there to the sensitive defence portfolio. He has no base outside the party, and is older than Kaunda. We believe that he remains loyal.

There is less clarity concerning the sacking on 14 January of army commander **Christon Tembo** and his replacement by his deputy, Lieutenant-Colonel **Gary Kalange**. First reports suggest Tembo is a victim of government nervousness rather than any more precise suspicion.

Another name to conjure with is that of former UNIP Secretary-General **Humphrey Mulemba**. He has influence in business circles but little popular support, which might make him a 'king-maker' in the event of a contested leadership. We note that businessman **Enock Kavindele**, a friend of Mulemba, was recently elected to parliament in a by-election. He is a man to watch as his future looks bright. Some observers do not discount a political return by former UNIP stars who have gone into business after falling foul of politics, such as **Vernon Mwaanga**, **Jethro Mutti**, **Andrew Kashita** and **Alex Chikwanda**●

PANA REPORTS ON COUNTRY'S PROGRESS WITH ECONOMIC REFORM

MB281240 Dakar PANA in English 1115 GMT 28 Feb 87

["Economic Reforms in Zambia: A Progress Report" by Fred Chela]

[Text] Lusaka, 28 Feb. (PANA)--Zambia and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are currently locked up in negotiations on making available to Zambia the 280 million U.S. dollar loan facility for the next three years.

The situation has been complicated further following the Zambian Government's decision to go back on maize meal subsidy which it had withdrawn on the recommendation by the IMF as a condition for releasing the first part of the loan facility.

The IMF assistant director for the African department, Paul Acquah, confirmed in the Zambian capital Lusaka recently that consultative meetings were being held because of the removal of subsidy on breakfast maize meal.

The Zambian Government had to reverse the removal of the subsidy because of the food riots which ensued when the government increased the price by more than 100 per cent from K [Kwacha] 38 per 50kg to K82 bag of breakfast mealie meal.

The riots claimed 15 lives and millions worth of private and public property were destroyed as rampaging youths, many of them unemployed, went on an orgy of looting and destruction of shops and offices.

Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda, had to reverse the prices to avert further loss of life.

Political considerations had to override economic ones, otherwise it could have precipitated further political upheavals.

The Paris Club, a consortium of Western government donors, have agreed to reschedule Zambia's principal debt payments, having been satisfied with Zambia's economic reform programmes.

They are satisfied with assurances that compensating measures had been included within the budgetary constraints for 1987.

The food subsidy this year totals K676 million, about 67 million U.S. dollars. It is however viewed that events had shown Zambia cannot pursue too vigorously some of the reforms without ensuring that the supply side of the economy is adequately catered for.

Peace and political stability are vital pre-requisites for the revival of the economy the former finance minister Basil Kabwe told a Lusaka press conference recently.

He said bringing government expenditure under control was Zambia's major difficulty though not insurmountable.

Nevertheless, for the policies to succeed and yield results, Zambia would need great support from the donor community.

The Zambian Government had appealed to the international community not to judge the success of Zambia's structural adjustment programme solely on the basis of the recent food riots.

In earnest, the IMF and World Bank had expressed satisfaction at Zambia's economic reform programmes, especially that the country was shifting from reliance on the monocopper economy to a diversified agricultural base.

In fact, Zambia registered a 2 per cent economic growth during the last fiscal year due to the good performance of the agriculture sector.

At the moment, the World Bank has pledged to invest a total of 452 million U.S. dollars in various projects in Zambia within the next five years as a result of elaborate economic programmes in Zambia.

The IMF also released the first installment of the 280 million U.S. dollar facility, although the sum has not been given Zambia's credibility to the donor community has been sustained by pragmatic reforms. [sentence as received]

With foreign debt now standing at 5 billion U.S. dollars, an aggressive export drive in non-traditional products--mostly agro-products--can help the country to meet its international debt commitment.

/8309

CSO: 3400/143

COMMENTARY VIEWS ZAMBIAN POSITION ON SANCTIONS

MB200847 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 20 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Zambia and Sanctions"]

[Text] The challenge by a Zambian parliamentarian to the government this week to say how far it has progressed with its plans to impose sanctions against South Africa is significant. The Zambian Government appears to have two policies on the sanctions issue, one for public consumption and another which it keeps to itself.

Reports from Lusaka indicate that parliamentary backbencher Mr Lawrence Sinyani received considerable support when he denounced President Kenneth Kaunda's sanctions proposals, and called on the government to say how far it has gone in pursuing the matter. Mr Sinyani made it clear that he condemned South Africa's policies, but, he added, it is dangerous for the party and its government to mix trade with politics. He drew cheers and applause when he said: If we say that we want sanctions against South Africa we are saying that we are imposing sanctions against ourselves.

The fact of the matter is that South Africa is Zambia's main source of import, and Zambia is almost entirely dependent on South Africa's railways and harbors for its imports and its exports. Zambia is also largely dependent on locomotives and rolling stock which it hires from South Africa. In addition, the most lucrative African or regional route of Zambia Airways is its service between Lusaka and Johannesburg. Only last week the managing director of Zambia Railways, Mr Emmanuel Katchiputa, said in an interview that his organization would not survive sanctions against South Africa.

This week's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH in London stated that Zambia, as well as Zimbabwe, had apparently quietly dropped plans for sweeping economic sanctions against South Africa because they would be worse hit. It would appear that in Zambia at least reality is winning the war against rhetoric. President Kaunda is unlikely to want a repeat of the [word indistinct] riots 2 months ago by exposing Zambia to the added economic hardships which a South African boycott would bring.

/8309

CSO: 3400/143

BRIEFS

KAUNDA RECEIVES PLO OFFICIAL--Zambia and the Palestinian Liberation Organization have criticized Arab countries that are helping Israel perpetuate its injustices against displaced Palestinian people. Speaking at State House today when director of PLO Chairman 'Yasir Arafat's office Dr (Assani Aleme) called on him Comrade Kaunda said it was [word indistinct] because of disunity among Arab nations, adding that (?some were) assisting Israel in committing crimes against innocent people. Comrade Kaunda said Israel was being cruel to the Palestinians at a time when they were trying [word indistinct] for similar crimes committed during the Nazi time. Dr (Alene) told Dr Kaunda that the most unfortunate [words indistinct] an Arab country was also against the Palestinian people while America supported the [words indistinct]. [Text] [Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Feb 87] /8309

KAUNDA SEEKS EMBARGO AGAINST RSA--[Phrase indistinct] cut air links with South Africa only if the rest of black Africa also enforces such a embargo. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda says it will be the first major sanction imposed by his country and neighboring Zimbabwe, in support of their call for global economic action against Pretoria. He denies going slow in implementing sanctions, saying it is no use the two Frontline States cut air links if others in the region do not. The Zambian leader says he realizes sanctions will hurt his economy, but adds they are inevitable. Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi said yesterday Kenya would comply with any unanimous African decision to ban landing rights for flights to and from South Africa, but would not act alone. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 1 Mar 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/143

MASVINGO PROVINCE RAVAGED BY DROUGHT

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 22 Feb 87 pp 3, 9

[Article by Davison Maruziva]

[Text]

EXCEPT for two trickly rivers that traverse the Masvingo-Beltbridge road, all the water courses have run dry in Masvingo Province and that for the people of this area means it will be a long, long wait for the next rainy season.

This is the second time in a decade this province has been ravaged by drought. The first was during the first half of this decade.

Unlike 1983, the drought this time around is more cruel. The crops grew up to knee-height and some were already tasselling. Then came the drought. In its wake, it brought havoc and desperation. This was a betrayal of the peasant farmers' trust and expectation in the initial rains and apparently promising crops.

Cattle, goats and donkeys already graze by the roadside. That is a situation anyone expects to find from July until the first rains of the season in October. The mind baulks at what, at this rate, will be the state of things during the critical months of August, September and October.

Desperation like a stealthy leopard, stalks the villagers. You ask what they are going to do and they look up as if to invoke some ancestral guardian, and as if that fails, they stare at you and shake their heads in surrender, a glazed perplexed vision. This is the ultimate sign of admission of defeat. This is desperation defying narrative.

The villagers talk dejectedly about their lot. Some refuse to acknowledge reality and so you will still witness freshly cut furrows or whole fields recently ploughed. This is hope playing the cruel master.

However, there are those who have come to terms with the prospects of enduring another drought. They are cutting the khaki-brown wilted maize and storing it up as cattle feed for the hard times ahead.

From just south of Masvingo to Mwenezi — nearly 200 km away — the peasants' crops are a sad spectacle, punctuated by countable but pathetic patches of finger millet or mapfunde.

The Mwenezi commercial farming area, just south of Runde River on the Masvingo-Beltbridge road presents an embarrassingly stark contrast. For a start, you would not think you were

in the same district or province. Maybe this is the result of good land management and controlled animal population densities. The grass is knee-high and green.

Perhaps it is the knowledge of what is on these farms that the communal farmers wish is, so far, that the Government assists in making arrangements for their livestock to be taken out of the worst areas of the province.

A few of the peasant farmers who live in traditional wet areas — only suitable for rice-growing — will get something from this season's crops. But they will not be expected to harvest anything, for traditionally the communal farmer will carry enough food and grain to last until next month when normally he turns to the crops in the fields.

Drought relief distribution began last month in the Matibi 1 communal area of Mwenezi and this month more than 2 270 bags of maize are being delivered to Mushava business centre, Maranda business centre, Gwamatenga, Pambe School, Murrove business centre, Furidzi business centre, Marunda business centre.

Denganyia, Dinhe and Chemvava.

Chemvava is the only area where communal farmers will expect to harvest something. The families receiving drought relief supplies are said to be mainly farm workers, recently laid off from the nearby ranches.

Deliveries are being done by two District Development Fund trucks, but by midweek last week one of the trucks was off the road because of a chronic shortage of tyres in the area.

The Government has already said that it has food reserves to last two years, adding that drought-stricken areas should therefore not worry unnecessarily and that no one would be allowed to go hungry.

The area needs drinking water. As one travels along the Masvingo-Beitbridge road, one frequently notices the ox or donkey-drawn water carts along with water drums; the problem of obtaining water in the province has already started.

Agritex describes the crops in Masvingo South saying that "many crops are already beyond redemption". It also says that one irrigation scheme has already had to stop work as a result of the low level of the supply dam. In some areas there has not been a drop of rain in more than three weeks.

According to Agritex officers in Chivi, Chiredzi and Mwenezi will not have a maize crop, which it describes as a write-off.

"The lack of rain and overgrazing is causing a serious and rapid veld deterioration in most communal areas, but the situation in the commercial and resettlement areas is good," says Agritex.

Other provinces hard-hit by the drought are the south of the Midlands province and Matabeleland South. There has been persistent hot weather in the Midlands.

In Matabeleland South the crops are slowly withering as the weather continues to be very hot.

But amid all this drought emerge some questions that beg explanations. Masvingo and Matabeleland are marginal rainfall areas, and the Government, desirous of encouraging drought-resistant crops, has set up two stations.

In this case the crops ideal for the provinces are sorghum, rapoko and mhunga yet few hectares are planted to such crops in preference for maize. If promotion of growing of drought-resistant crops is to make any sense, shouldn't the drought relief be in the form of sorghum and other ecologically suitable crops?

Such a move would at least make the people more familiar with the ecologically viable grains for the regions, and consequently encourage them to increase their hectarage of these crop grains.

The Ministry of Agriculture is of the same view and, in its efforts to promote crops ideal for the region in which the two provinces fall, has backed deployment of Agritex officials.

The ministry, The Sunday Mail understands, feels let down by farmers in Matabeleland — climatically a ranching area. The view is that the farmers in the province should be raising more cattle and in turn selling them for beef and in the process get money with which they buy their food requirements.

"People in other provinces that do not produce beef are not getting relief meat, so why should Matabeleland continue to expect food, when they make no attempts to raise and sell cattle to get money for food?" was the typical question posed last week.

But with the current restricted supply of beef, it may be proper to persuade as many of the people in the affected areas to destock and help reduce the pressure on pastures.

INCREASE IN CONSUMER SHORTAGES DUE TO FOREIGN CURRENCY SITUATION

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by Michael Hartnack]

[Text] HARARE — Zimbabweans are getting a foretaste of economic hardships to come in a current wave of shortages. Vanished items include potato crisps, toothpaste, shaving cream, cooking oil, rice, detergent, pork sausages and other staples. Supermarkets fear that, as a result of a 40% cutback in foreign exchange allocations to distilleries and wineries, brandy, gin and locally made wine may be the next victims.

The source of the problems is a sudden worsening of Zimbabwe's foreign currency situation which has hit imports of industrial raw materials and consumer items. Resulting constraints on manufacturing output may result in staff retrenchments and a drop in GNP of up to 3% in the year ahead.

PM Robert Mugabe said in an optimistic new year message that Zimbabwe was headed for a promising R317m current account surplus in 1986 — the first since independence — raising hopes that foreign currency allocations to businessmen would remain substantially the same this year.

The announcement early this month of 40% cutbacks in allocations was therefore greeted with amazement and the cry: "Why?" Mugabe is not saying, but the foreign exchange cost of deploying up to 8 000 men in Mozambique is now believed to be well over R1m a day. Another more readily identifiable reason for Zimbabwe's currency woes is the cost of foreign

debt servicing. This is expected to top R1.1bn in 1987/88. Having cashed in its gold reserves last year, Zimbabwe now has nothing further laid by.

The local rumour factory has also been circulating the idea that government may be stockpiling foreign currency anticipating a sanctions confrontation with SA.

Despite recent warnings from visiting Canadian PM James Mulroney and from Mayor Andrew Young of Atlanta, Mu-

gabe still seems set on implementing his own limited boycott measures this year.

Cutbacks

Zimbabwe's real economic growth slowed from 7% in 1986 to less than 2% last year as the impetus of recovering from the disastrous 1982/84 drought was lost.

As a result of the latest foreign currency cutbacks, negative growth is feared in the coming year

— an ominous start to government's adventurous five-year plan, which aims to create jobs for the 100 000 school-leavers coming on to the labour market each year.

Recent commercial bank reports suggest that, even without becoming embroiled in a sanctions war, Zimbabwe may be heading for one-million jobless among its nine-million people by 1990.

COTTON, COFFEE, BEEF, MAIZE BRING MILLIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Harare THE HERALD in English 21 Feb 87 pp 1, 11

[Report on interview with AMA Chairman Paddy Millar by Funny Mushava]

[Text] Cotton, coffee, beef and maize last year earned Zimbabwe more than \$360 million in foreign exchange and part of the cotton crop still in the fields has already been sold, says the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Paddy Millar.

Half of the money from last year has already been received.

In an exclusive interview with The Herald soon after his arrival from Europe on Thursday, Mr Millar said the sale of cotton, coffee, beef and maize had brought into the country \$360 million worth of foreign currency.

While in Europe, he met Zimbabwe's cotton marketing agencies, coffee trading merchants, beef buyers and business people who put up a lot of the sterling loans used by AMA.

"The most encouraging thing is that Zimbabwe has still got a very, very good name in Europe with its buyers," said Mr Millar.

Zimbabwe's good quality cotton has sold well overseas and Mr Millar said the AMA had already sold about 170 000 bales of lint from the crop that had not even been picked yet.

"That's how they like our cotton there. They still like it provided we keep up the good quality and keep it coming. If we make sure it keeps coming, the market will always be there."

Although cotton prices dropped last year, Zimbabwe made a good decision by withdrawing from the market at the right time while the prices were still high. This was in October and November.

Since it went back on the market in January, prices have gone up by 40 percent from the low in October.

"The market prospects for Zimbabwe cotton are very good provided we don't price ourselves out of the market," said Mr Millar.

Because of the good quality and the right methods of grading, the country's cotton has always received a premium. Most of the markets in West Germany, Switzerland and Italy were now switching to fast-moving machinery which needed a finer type of cotton like delmac.

Mr Millar said he had guessed there would be a good market for delmac and as a result, about 40 to 50 producers were this year selected to grow it.

"An advantage of visiting markets now and again, is that you have an up-to-date knowledge of what the spinners want, those in West Germany, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, the Far East and South Africa."

On coffee which earned about \$70 million, Mr Millar said the prices were very high last year at the time Zimbabwe entered the market. "We sold our coffee at the right time before the recent big falls which brought the prices to about half of what they were a year ago."

The drastic fall in prices may lead to the re-introduction of quotas and if that happens, that will not be good news to Zimbabwe because its quotas was about half its annual production.

The message again from the buyers, Mr Millar said, was to keep the product coming while maintaining the good quality. Zimbabwe's big-best buyers were West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Japan and Bulgaria.

The buyers were satisfied with the way Zimbabwean coffee was sold-- by issuing tenders every week--and urged it to continue. Those bidding the highest got the coffee.

Despite the gloomy atmosphere in the country's beef industry, the AMA managed to send 5 000 tonnes to the European Economic Community market as part of its 8 100 tonne allocation. Although 3 100 tonnes short, the beef reached the West German market and the United Kingdom. Together with hides, about \$48 million was realised from this industry.

"We want to do more than that and meet our Lome quota and then improve on it," Mr Millar said. The meat from the country was sold as fresh and not frozen.

He commended the Cold Storage Commission for doing an excellent job and said the problems it experienced were due to inexperience.

Asked to comment on the grain situation in the country, Mr Millar said there was still a huge stockpile, although it was now beginning to move steadily.

From January last year, the GMB had sold 628 700 tonnes of maize to outside buyers.

These were: Angola 90 000 tonnes; Botswana 62 000 tonnes; Mozambique 80 000; South Africa 202 000 and Swaziland 15 000. Charity organisations and other countries had bought the rest. Local sales were 720 000 tonnes.

An interesting feature has been Zambia (which had enough stocks) which had spoken to the GMB about buying maize, Mr Millar said.

He said there were problems in dispatching the maize stocks and those of sorghum, because there was a glut on the world market. America had a large surplus of maize; there were surpluses of wheat in Europe and Arabia; and Sudan, which had many people starving, had a surplus of sorghum.

Mr Millar said the world market price for maize now was US\$65 a tonne.

"We are the only people who have a surplus and are still able to feed our people," he said.

On the bankers he had met, Mr Millar said they were pleased with the way the country's loans had been repaid.

Since Zimbabwe had met all its export orders, the bankers saw no problem in rolling over the loans when they became due.

His only concern was the high cost of production experienced by the country's producers who had to compete with those from Europe where there was very little inflation.

/12828

CSO: 3400/184

BUSINESSMEN 'DISMAYED' AT MOZAMBIKAN VISA RESTRICTION

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Feb 87 p 1

[Text]

THE MOZAMBIQUE embassy in Harare will no longer issue any six-month multi-entry visas, as in the past. From this month onwards they will only issue single-entry visas valid for one month for entry and exit purposes to and from Mozambique on specified dates.

Confirming this change, a spokeswoman at the Mozambique embassy in Harare told a *Gazette* reporter this week that the restricted single-entry visas has been introduced at the beginning of this month.

"Now we are only issuing single-entry visas valid for one month, not longer," she said. "No more multi-entry visas are being granted." She added that the time needed to get a visa would be three days.

But several local businessmen who are affected by the new visa restrictions said this week that the time needed to get a single-entry visa now was "more like seven days".

"The visa officials at the Mozambique embassy are now checking each and every application by telex with their headquar-

ters in Maputo," said a Harare businessman who often needs to visit Mozambique urgently.

He, and others who are closely connected with imports, exports and development projects in Mozambique, said they were "totally dismayed" at now being refused the multiple entry visas previously issued for up to six months to persons well known for their business connections in Beira, Maputo or elsewhere.

Another spokesman said that for several years past he had been re-

quired to visit Mozambique frequently, often on an emergency basis at very short notice.

FORGET EMERGENCIES

"Previously there has never been a problem in getting a six-month multi-entry visa enabling me to hop over the border quickly whenever problems arose — as they often do down there," he said.

"Now, if I and others are to be restricted to a single-entry visa valid for only one month at a time, and with the long delay involved

in getting it, I might as well forget about trying to sort out emergency problems there."

This spokesman needed to visit Mozambique urgently a week ago. This week he was still waiting to get a one-month single-entry visa and said he believed that "troubles were piling up" regarding his interests in Mozambique. "But what can I do? Only sit back here and bite my nails," he commented.

Several other businessmen representing a wide variety of firms closely connected with Mozambique projects said they were extremely worried about the new visa restrictions.

One said: "I've been told it is due to tightening up of security in Mozambique for obvious reasons, and that there has also been a big change in the official staff. But whatever the reason it will certainly affect our firm's activities. We badly need to have people going over the border very quickly from time to time to sort out problems regarding imports and exports."

Several senior spokesmen connected with Mozambique projects said they hoped to take the matter up with the government and other authorities involved as soon as possible.

No comment was available from Mr Dennis Norman or Mr Eddie Cross, chairman and managing director respectively of the Beira Corridor Group.

FRG, DUTCH AID TO PRIVATE SECTOR

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 6 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Text]

ABOUT \$23,2 million is now available to the private sector from the West German and Netherlands governments for the procurement of essential goods and commodities under the Commodity Import Programme (CIP).

The charge d'affaires at the Netherlands embassy in Harare, Mr Willem Bronkhorst, told the *Gazette* that his government has committed about \$15 million for disbursement during 1987.

The money, he said, will be used to procure natural rubber, vehicle kits and spares, soaps and detergents, raw materials for the paint and plastic industries, pump components, street lighting equipment,

crop chemicals and telecommunication parts.

He said that the Netherlands will, if there are "no significant changes in policy and modalities of implementation in the future," commit the same amount under the CIP for the next three years. "This means that a total of about \$65 million can be expected for the period 1987-1990," he said.

"It was agreed during discussion on the Netherlands' development aid programme to Zimbabwe in Harare last December that countervalue funds will be utilised for rural development, including construction of dams, irrigation schemes, village water schemes, borehole drilling and well digging.

"Furthermore," he said, "it was agreed in principle that the new Grain Marketing Board (GMB) bulk storage facility in Karoi will be financed by the Netherlands government. Another bulk storage facility in the communal lands, preferably in Murewa, will also be considered for financing."

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT SIGNED FOR DANISH AID--Zimbabwe will receive a total of about \$46 million in state loan and grant funds from Denmark under a general agreement of cooperation signed yesterday. The agreement follows the conclusion of the annual consultative talks between the two countries which were held in Harare this week. The talks, led by the visiting head of division of the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), Mr H C Vissing Christansen, and the under-secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Mr R.T Mugwara, centred on the on-going projects being funded by the Danish government in Zimbabwe. The new head of the Danida office in Zimbabwe, Mr Jes Boye-Moller, yesterday told the Gazette that about \$10m to \$11m in grant assistance will be used for rural water supply and sanitation, small-holder irrigation schemes and infra-structural development. Loan funds of between \$30m to \$35m are expected to be committed in about June/July this year for support to the Dairy Marketing Board (rehabilitation of the existing dairy and possibly a new facility in Bulawayo), the Cold Storage Commission (a new distribution depot for meat products in Harare), the Grain Marketing Board (small silos in the rural areas) and the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (on-going replacement of old telephone cables in the rural areas). Mr Boye-Moller also said that Denmark recently signed an agreement worth \$11m with Sadcc for a small team of consultants to work in the Beira Corridor. The team of experts in transportation, management and engineering fields, is expected in Beira in about three to four months, he said. [Text][Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 87 p 1] /12828

HUNGARIAN SPARE PARTS ARRIVE--A local motor spares company, Mashonaland Parts Suppliers, last week received the first consignment of heavy and light motor spares supplied under a \$5 million tobacco-for-commodities barter deal between the Zimbabwe and Hungarian governments. A spokeswoman for the company this week told the Gazette that the parts had been obtained at an "extremely competitive price" under the deal from a Hungarian supplier, Mogurt. The parts include plugs, starters, and points, mostly for buses and other heavy vehicles, and will be distributed through a new division of the company, Mashonaland Parts Distributors. The second consignment of spare parts is expected in Zimbabwe within six weeks, said the spokeswoman. "With a continuation of trade with Hungary, we hope to extend the range of spares to be made available on the Zimbabwe market. Our company has undertaken to ensure that these goods are distributed to the motor trade on a fair and equitable basis, such that the end user will benefit from the efforts of all concerned to lower the inflationary trend in the price of spare parts," she said. [Text][Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 87 p 3]/12828

OLD BULAWAYO GOLD MINE IS TO BE REOPENED--A Bulawayo group known as the AU Syndicate plans to reopen an old gold-mining property on Willsgrrove Farm 2A which is owned by the municipality within a reserved area outside the city. Approval for this venture was granted by the council last week on the recommendation of various council authorities, subject to adequate financial arrangements being made and other municipal by-law requirements being met. During discussions over the project the applicants seeking permission to reopen the old mine workings said that if payable ore was sampled, considerable benefits would accrue to Bulawayo in terms of employment and economic activity on the property. According to mining records the Lone Star mine first operated in 1932 but ceased to function in 1936. The AU syndicate intends to peg one precious metal block over the old workings and clear out old shafts in order to gain access to the gold reef for sampling. Should results of this initial evaluation suggest the mine was likely to be viable in the light of present-day gold prices and conditions, the syndicate would then start underground development to outline sufficient ore reserves which would warrant construction of an ore processing plant on the site. Minutes of the council meeting outlining the project said that the syndicate would then build the plant and commence operations without delay. The council's conditions for granting approval for this application include the building of satisfactory staff accommodation and ablution facilities; conservation measures being observed, no unnecessary tree-cutting, and a surety of \$2000 per hectare of mined land being paid to the council to cover costs of any land left unreclaimed by the applicant having to be levelled and tidied up. [Text][Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 13 Feb 87 p 7]/12828

BUILDING OF DAM CONTEMPLATED--The Government is building a \$2 million dam across the Mwera River near Chimhanda service centre in Rushinga. The dam is expected carry a maximum of 4,4 million cubic metres of water when complete. Rushinga District Administrator Cde pearson Mashiri said work on the dam site started last September and should be completed by August this year. Cde Mashiri said that when completed, the dam will service Chimhanda with piped water. He said that there were studies being carried out to determine if the dam could supply water to Rushinga Growth Point. There were also plans to use the dam for irrigation in the area. Cde Mashiri said the Swedish International Development Agency donated \$220000 for building two classrooms and a teacher's house in the Rushinga district. The money was donated to the Government and would be used to improve former satellite schools established just after independence. [Text][Harare THE HERALD in English 24 Feb 87 p 9]/12828

CSO: 3400/184

CHURCH SUPPORT FOR END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN CRITICIZED

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Feb 87 p 9

[Article by Hannes Ferguson: "Strengthen Bond Between Defense Force and the People"; first paragraph is introduction]

[Text] The End Conscription Campaign, a far-leftist organization that is trying to stir up opposition to military conscription, has put the bond between the people and the Defense Force back on the public agenda. Is the South African Defense Force [SADF] a people's army or simply a military machine?

The End Conscription Campaign (ECC) is a deadly psychological weapon against white South Africa that must be combatted by expanding the South African Defense Force into a broad, character-building force in white popular life.

The ECC came into being at the same time as the first unrest in the black residential areas and developed together with it, with the strategic goal of becoming an instrument for expanding that agitation to the white community, so that the state itself and all of white society could be undermined in the terms of the communist "peace" movement. The model of the ECC is the successful antiwar movement in the United States during the war in Vietnam.

As a result of the notion that the SADF is merely a military machine, undermining groups gained the space they needed to create arguments about issues that should not be issues: Whether the individual does not have a "right" to demand that he be released from military service and whether he should not be allowed to provide "community service" instead of armed service--by planting trees in parks, for example. The questions associated with this, such as whether the state has the "right" to use members of the Defense Force to maintain order in black residential areas, are much closer to the real goal of the ECC--to support the ANC and UDF.

This organization was founded at a gathering in October 1983, where Dr Allan Boesak and Mrs Sheena Duncan were the main speakers. The idea of leading a "saturation campaign" against the morale of the Defense Force, and moreover to start directly in the schools, had already been discussed by the Black Sash in conjunction with the South African Council of Churches.

The stated objective is to end the system of compulsory military service, to entrust South Africa's defense to a small, full-time professional army, to establish alternative service projects for as long as that system continues to exist in name, and to exclude the Defense Force as a power assisting in maintaining law and order.

The hidden objectives are to make the SADF suspect, to foment dissatisfaction among conscripts about all sorts of small things (such as pay and leave), to lend aid to draft dodgers, to spread a spirit of pacifism among young people, to do away with the cadet system at South African high schools, to undermine the chaplain corps, and in general to spread disinformation, leftist propaganda and distortions convenient to the Left.

The two most prominent supporters of the ECC, and also the most prominent providers of its funding, are the South African Conference of Catholic Bishops [SAKBC] and the American sect known as the Quakers. The SAKBC collects money from Roman Catholics in Europe and elsewhere, especially in the Federal Republic of Germany, under the pretext of kindness and charity (caritas), which is then used to finance leftist revolutionary organizations in South Africa.

The Quakers ("Society of Friends") have 130,000 members in the United States and 70,000 in other countries, including approximately 100 in South Africa. They were originally a religious group with no dogma or formal organization, but since 1930 they have been strongly infiltrated by communists.

They believe that war is incompatible with the Christian faith and wish to eliminate the causes of war through "reconciliation." This puts them in the same boat as the South African Council of Churches, which is also generously supplied with funding from them.

The methodology of "reconciliation" is to confront the principles of existing order with revolutionary positions and then to convince the spiritual leaders of the nations to suspend the exhausting struggle against the new leftist ideology through Christian "reconciliation," which simply amounts to capitulation to the revolution.

The Quakers' "reconciliation" is the exact Christian parallel to communist "peace" propaganda, which keeps worldwide agitation going so that all countries standing in the communists' way can be accused of engaging in bellicose acts or "destabilizing" other countries. Nations must live in "peace" through the disarmament of anti-communist countries. Peace, as Lenin taught 60 years ago, must be coupled with the revolutionary struggle and signifies, as an objective, communist control over the entire world.

"Reconciliation" and "peace" are thus the two slogans of the ECC. The propaganda method is the same as that of the U.S. civil rights movement, which was also inspired by the same sources.

The first stage is what they call "awareness," the realization that things are not right. Guilt and a feeling of uneasiness with the existing order are aroused. A selective morality is cultivated, according to which the SADF is

immoral in its action against the enemies of whites, and also because it consequently forces its members to take immoral action. The second stage is "consciousness," which means that a person has to do something to block these immoral things and to cripple the SADF. The third stage is "power," but this is not discussed openly. This means the suppression (after an alternative instrument of power has been created by the revolution) of everything belonging to the old order.

These three stages, which were borrowed from the technique of brainwashing, are the same as those of "black awareness," "black consciousness" and "black power," which are also being applied in South Africa by the American-led black revolutionary organizations.

The practical outcome of this is that the End Conscription Campaign has become a white "arm" of the ANC and UDF.

The result was that the state was forced to detain a number of its leading figures and thus to suspend the workings of the ECC as much as possible.

But is this enough? Is trying to protect the SADF through putting only some of those who wish to destroy it not simply half of the job? As long as the Defense Force is seen merely as a bureaucratic power machine, debate will continue on many levels concerning the infringement that the state must be permitted into the time and lives of its citizens, and the "rights" of the citizens to refuse to make the sacrifices demanded of them by the state.

The principle upon which the military power of the Boer republics was based, namely that the Defense Force is the people itself, armed to defend its existence, must again be asserted beyond any doubt. Whoever excludes himself from the Defense Force excludes himself from the people itself and does not deserve to live in the midst of the people. The limited legal recognition that, under leftist pressure, is granted to persons whose "conscience" demands that other people--not they themselves--make the sacrifices and take the risks necessary to safeguard their future is unacceptable as a principle. This represents disregard for the nature of the Defense Force. South Africa can take as an example a country like Switzerland, whose existence in the world today is the fruit of the seriousness with which its citizens act towards their military obligations.

If the bond between the people and its armed forces can in this way be strengthened, then the ECC, with all its deadly and dangerous implications will become totally irrelevant and isolated.

From the point of view of the Defense Force, this means that the SADF must be an important subject of study during the conscription years, thus the high school years. Unfortunately, the youth defense program has been weakened. The cadet movement must be made compulsory, with better leadership and better funding. Adamant pride in one's own Defense Force must be cultivated with each high school student. Something similar must also be created for high school girls.

From the point of view of the people, the national armed forces must be not only the people's military instrument, but also its school for character, where a boy becomes a man, and where lifetime values that are appropriate for a people that is abused and threatened by the entire world are nurtured. School, parents, chaplains and training officers themselves must deepen the Defense Force's morale and make it unassailable, beginning in the sixth grade.

Such an approach cannot be expected from the current government, with its leftist ties. Leftists in that party will even belittle any purposeful attempts to expand ties between the people and the Defense Force as "militaristic." This will have to wait until the "National" Party's rule has come to an end.

However, the realization of the desirability and possibility of a new system, for the Defense Force as well, must be kept alive, and nurtured.

12271

CSO: 3401/87

NRP, PFP, NP COOPERATING AGAINST FAR RIGHT

Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 4 Feb 87 p 16

[Text] An unofficial, informal alliance between the NP, PFP and NRP against the rightist parties will be in effect during the upcoming general election.

This is the observation from informed rightist circles after the Transvaal NRP leader, Mr Martin Stephens, announced that his party will not nominate any candidates in electoral districts where the rightist opposition might be favored. He said that this policy was decided upon in order to keep a "reactionary" official opposition from being elected.

Mr Stephens' statement means that the NRP is rushing to the aid of the NP in the upcoming election in its struggle against its most prominent adversaries, the HNP and the CP. In fact, supporters of the NRP will certainly be asked to also vote for NP candidates in districts that might be taken over by the rightist opposition.

The NRP will not challenge any PFP seats in Transvaal, and the two parties have already concluded agreements in Cape Province and Natal.

However, the national director of political organization of the PFP, Mr Neil Ross, denied that the PFP will withdraw from electoral districts in order to not split the votes against the rightist parties. The PFP will challenge electoral districts where it thinks it can propagate its principles, he told DIE AFRIKANER.

In rightist political circles, however, it is accepted that this is merely the public attitude of the PFP. That party's main goal in the general election is to remain the official opposition, and any advancement of the rightist parties in marginal districts will thwart this goal. In this context, the result of the Springs by-election in October 1985 is regarded as being of strategic importance. In this election, the CP candidate, Mr Gert Parson, who was supported by the HNP, made a splendid showing in a relatively unfavorable district, and lost by only 749 votes. What made the result so significant is the fact that support for the PFP dropped from 3,209 votes in 1981 to 1,716 in 1985. Hundreds of PFP supporters voted in that election for the NP, against the rightist candidate.

In view of the fact that the swing to the right is continuing unabated, PFP participation in races such as that in Springs could make it possible for the HNP or the CP to capture those seats. The condition, of course, is that the HNP and the CP come to an understanding early on. If the PFP does not put forth a candidate, seats in this category will be much more difficult for the rightist parties to win, since in that case PFP supporters will vote for NP candidates.

The extent to which the PFP realizes this is reflected in its behavior in the Kliprivier by-election last year. There, no candidate was nominated against the NP, obviously out of the fear that this would favor the HNP. One day before the election, an appeal was made to PFP members by the leader of the NP in Natal, Mr Stoffel Botha, to vote for the NP, the first time that this had happened. For its part, the PFP leadership did not tell its supporters to ignore Mr Botha's request. In this way, the alliance between the NP and the PFP was publicly endorsed.

12271

CSO: 3401/87

DISAFFECTED ACADEMICS RESIGN FROM NP

Group of 27 Leave

MB220455 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2112 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, 21 February, SAPA--The threatening revolt in the National Party erupted this weekend with the resignation from the party of members of a group of 27 disaffected academics at the University of Stellenbosch. The group, led by economist Professor Sample Terreblanche, had a 3-hour interview with President P.W. Botha and minister of constitutional development and planning Mr Chris Heunis in Cape Town on Friday. Also present was Mr Piet Marais, MP for Stellenbosch.

In another development today, it was revealed that Dr Denis Worrall is receiving financial backing for his election campaign from wealthy and traditional nationalist Cape wine farmers who are dismayed at the government's stalled reform strategy.

The talks in Cape Town on Friday became deadlocked over the refusal by the government to accept major reforms and led to the resignation of the highly-influential academics from the NP.

President Botha declined to comment after the meeting.

The meeting ended on the basis that members of the group of 27 dissidents were free to go their own way and leave the fold of the NP in order to support other parties of independent candidates. As not all the dissidents were card-carrying NP members, not all could show their dissatisfaction by resigning. Some are still considering their positions, including Philosophy Professor Willie Esternhuysen who is known to be unhappy but said he had not yet resigned.

Another member of the group was Professor Hennis Erasmus, dean of the law faculty, who said today that he had supported the reform initiative in 1983 but could no longer be numbered among NP supporters "under the present leadership." Prof Erasmus lives in the Helderberg constituency and said he would be voting for Dr Worrall.

Another disgruntled matie [sland term for academics] was Entomology Professor Jan Giliomee, who said the meeting had not been productive, and left the group

feeling disillusioned. Prof Giliomee, brother of University of Cape Town political academic Dr Herman Giliomee, said he would also not be voting for the NP in the election.

The main points of conflict between the rebels and the government are:

--The refusal by the government to scrap the Group Areas Act which it sees as central to its racially-based constitutional plans. The rebels insist the act must go.

--The failure by the government to achieve any negotiation with recognised black leaders, and its failure to achieve black participation in government despite its undertakings to do so.

Informed sources in Stellenbosch said today that the disaffected group could number as many as 35. They emphasised that the members of the group--many previously strong personal supporters of Mr Heunis--were thoroughly disillusioned with his lack of personal direction on the pace of reform. Many had made personal recommendations to Mr Heunis and the government on the issue of the lack of reform, political rights for blacks and the scrapping of remaining apartheid laws. But they met no positive response, and in a last-ditch effort to make their views known, the president agreed to have private talks with them on Friday.

Apparently Mr Botha, too, was unable to placate the group or satisfy its reservations.

As a result members of the group undertook to make their views public and to say they would not exercise their democratic right to support alternative parties, policies or individual candidates, such as Dr Worrall and Mr Wynand Malan.

The resignation of Professor Terreblanche has come as a major blow to the NP. He was a close friend and confidante for many years of Mr Heunis and has a strong personal following among fellow academics and students at Stellenbosch.

The revolt among the group of 27 will come as a devastating blow, both to Mr Heunis and the NP's election campaign, and will add strong impetus to Dr Worrall's campaign. Organisers of the former ambassador's campaign have reported a big wave of public support from all sections of the Helderberg community.

The rebellion against the NP in Stellenbosch adds momentum to the swing away from the government's current policies which stress a need for security over the need to phase out apartheid. The academic rebels will give their support to former Nats who have already left the party to fight the government as independents in the 6 May election. These include Mr Malan in Randburg and Dr Worrall in Helderberg, who are in the process of being joined by other "new Nat" independent candidates such as Dr Johan Blignaut who will stand in Umfolozi.

The secret of financial backing for Dr Worrall from wealth and traditionally Nationalist Cape wine farmers who are dismayed at the governments stalled reform strategy comes as a devastating blow to the NP and Mr Heunis. The Boland "wine aristocracy" has long formed a basis for the the Nats. News that members of South Africa's oldest-established Afrikaans-speaking community are turning against the government, will come as a shock to the Nats who have long taken their support for granted.

P.W. Botha Meets With Group

MB211330 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1324 GMT 21 Feb 87

[Text] Cape Town, 21 February, SAPA--The state President Mr P.W. Botha faced a 27-man delegation of rebellious Stellenbosch academics in Tuynhuys yesterday amid rumours of another top "New Nat" independent candidate against the National Party.

Dissatisfaction about the NP leadership and the cabinet has been brewing for months at the university that is widely regarded as the bastion of intellectual Afrikanerdom.

The delegation included prominent Afrikaner philosopher Professor Willie Esterhuyse, economics Professor Sampie Terreblanche and other senior members of the NP's intellectual backbone, such as law professor Mr James Fourie and philosophy lecturer Dr Anton van Niekerk.

They are members of an influential discussion group, the Stellenbosse Besprekingsgroep [Stellenbosch Discussion Group].

Some have expressed sympathy for independent candidates, Mr Wynand Malan, in Randburg and Dr Denis Worrall in Helderberg.

A spokesman for the group, Professor Terreblanche, confirmed last night that the "urgent" discussions with the state president lasted nearly 3 hours.

He said the group's existence was not in question and it would formulate a position on certain pressing "issues" within the next week or two.

It was reliably learnt last night that PFP leader Mr Colin Eglin had had discussions with some of the members of the group in the past few days.

There is little doubt that the PFP would withdraw from Stellenbosch if a "New Nat" independent were to stand. There has been strong pressure on Professor Esterhuyse to make himself available.

Professor Comments On Resignation

MB230935 London BBC World Service in English 0709 GMT 23 Feb 87

[From the "24 Hours" program]

[Text] In South Africa two of the country's leading academics have resigned from the ruling National Party. Professor Sampie Terreblanche, one of the

country's leading theoreticians, and law professor James Fourie have thrown their weight behind National Party rebels who are standing as independent candidates in the whites only election on 6 May. Both men are from the Stellenbosch University, a main seat of learning for South Africa's Afrikaner community. Their defection is likely to help the former ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, who is campaigning as an independent against the minister for constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis.

The resignations follow a meeting between President P.W. Botha and a group of 27 Stellenbosch academics, which one member described as a fiasco. Cindy Palomes asked Prof Terreblanche for his reaction to the meeting.

[Begin recording] [Terreblanche] We have an undertaking not to talk about it but I am prepared to say that we left the meeting very disenchanted. There are several members of our group that are not members of the National Party. They have also spoken out. There maybe more resignations. We haven't tried to get any kind of organized recognition. Of course, you know, it's an academic group. We were very strict on that. Party membership is not our business. So it is a possibility that even more people may resign or take an open stand against the governemnt.

[Palomes] Prof Terreblanche you have been widely regarded as one of the National Party's main opinion formers as well as a close adviser to the Cape's National Party leader, Chris Heunis. How much of a blow is your defection and also the loss of so much of South Africa's academic support going to be [to] the party?

[Terreblanche] Well, that of course is difficult for me to answer and of course from my side it is kind of a traumatic experience. But in the end we were not successful in convincing people in government circles about what we regarded as the true nature of the South African problem. We really as academics, tried to make an input on the level of perceptions and problem definitions and so on. To our mind, the government is giving all kinds of easy excuses and think they have solutions to the problem. While, to our mind, that is not the case.

[Palomes] Finally, as I said you were a close adviser of the minister, Chris Heunis, against whom Dr Denis Worrall will be fighting as independent in the May elections. Do you think that these recent defections to the independent side have given that party a prominence that it otherwise would never been able to achieve?

[Terreblanche] Yes, we hope so. There are indications that--especially in Afrikaner circles--there is surprising support for Wynand Malan and Dr Worrall. There is real disenchantment with the government and its policies in the last year. So, there is a possibility of more independent candidates. We hope that the whole thing will build up momentum. [end recording]

/12232

CSO: 3400/106

BRIEFS

ID DOCUMENTS MORE EXPENSIVE--Government has doubled expenditure on uniform identity documents, and expects to spend R55,3m on the exercise during the current financial year. The original budget was R27,3m. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 10]/12828

GOVERNMENT INCREASES HOMELANDS AID--Government is to spend an extra R225,3m on the four "independent" homelands during the 1986-7 financial year. Total expenditure, under the Foreign Affairs vote is expected to be more than \$1,334bn. Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said increased aid to Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei was for industry incentive schemes, job creation and "relief of distress due to an earthquake in Transkei and drought conditions in Bophuthatswana". [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 10]/12828

COST OF DETENTIONS RISING--Police spending on detainees during the current financial year is over budget by nearly 40%. Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in a parliamentary memorandum on revised estimates of SA Police expenditure that an extra R166,7m was needed. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 10]/12828

GOVERNMENT SPENDING ACCELERATED--Government spending for January was 17,2% up on the average monthly budget. The Exchequer paid out R3,81bn during the month. Expenditure for the first 10 months of the fiscal year rose to R32,6bn, in line with predictions that spending would accelerate in the final three months of the fiscal year. Exchequer outlays had tended to lag behind the monthly average. Expenditure for the year was 0,2% over the amount suggested by computing a 10-month expenditure rate from the year's budget estimate. Receipts for the period April 1, 1986, to January 31, 1987, were R26,683bn. Estimated revenue for the full fiscal year is R33,627bn, which implies collections for 10 months should be R28,023bn. However, tax collections do not occur regularly throughout the year and they are usually at a very high level in February and March. On January 31, 1987, the Exchequer account had a surplus of R992,1m. The Reserve Bank tapped R310m of stock into the market. The issues were R175m of RSA 13% 2005 and R135m worth of RSA 10% 1991. This borrowing was a necessary open market operation to mop up excess liquidity in the market and so ensure the authorities had control over interest rates through Bank rate. The largest increase in spending for January was on improvements of conditions of service. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Feb 87 p 1]/12828

BLACK HOUSING EXPERT STRESSES MAGNITUDE OF CRISIS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 11 Feb 87 p 4

[Text]

THE critical black housing backlog is now well over the half-million mark and experts believe there is little chance of the country's most serious social problem ever being eradicated.

Indeed, it is said that even removing one of the traditional scapegoats, the Group Areas Act, would now merely be "a drop in the ocean".

According to black housing expert Mr Roy Heath, general manager of Innova Ikhaya, unless orderly squatting is encouraged under controlled conditions, the country is sitting on a social predicament which will affect South Africans for generations.

Innova Ikhaya, an Urban Foundation utility company, specialises in supplying houses at current-day prices of R20 000, and catering mainly for people earning less than R800 a month.

Mr Heath said the housing problem was particularly prevalent in Natal. And with the proximity of KwaZulu, it is the only province where extensive squatter camps are near highly developed urban areas.

Different

Although Natal and KwaZulu are entwined as far as infrastructural services — such as roads and water supply — are concerned, they are run by two different administrations.

And KwaZulu is often hamstrung in providing accommodation for its burgeoning population, as much of the tribal trust lands are controlled by chiefs, some of whom are unwilling to set any aside for formal housing development.

Many tribesmen are left with little choice but to move into squatter settlements, as they also are denied access into the already overcrowded townships.

"The social implications of life in crowded houses or shacks with only rudimentary services are enormous and will, if left unchecked, affect the lives of generations to come."

He said the scrapping of the Group Areas Act also would not significantly ease the problem as there were only 35 000 vacant dwellings in white areas — less than six percent of the black housing backlog.

Ghettos

Mr Heath said: "We don't want to encourage the ghettos that one finds in America. At least in informal settlements there is a patch of ground where a kid can kick a ball around."

"Besides, apartments traditionally don't fit in with the aspirations of our black people."

He said three factors were vital to improving the housing situation:

- Streamlining red tape involved in acquiring township land;
- Releasing more land for development;
- And, most important, allowing the private sector to become more involved.

The major spin-off here would be increased availability of building society loans, and stimulating the depressed labour market through massive building projects.

However, Mr Heath said there was now a far more intense commitment from both the Government and the private sector to get to grips with the problem than ever before.

SPECIAL HOUSING PROJECTS UNDERWAY FOR KWAZULU, NATAL

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 13 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by Bruce Cameron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN: The Government is pushing ahead at full speed with special projects costing millions of rands to substantially improve mainly urban living conditions of blacks in Natal and KwaZulu.

The projects were recommended for urgent attention in an interim report by the Government/KwaZulu-appointed Planning Council for KwaZulu and Natal.

About half the projects are in KwaZulu and on South African Development Trust land and are being developed by the Department of Development Aid. The rest, in Natal, are being handled by the province on behalf of the Department of Constitutional Development.

The projects were the subject of controversy when the former chairman of the Planning Council, Mr Louis Rive, resigned objecting to delays caused by government bureaucracy. Since then the council has been chaired by Bishop Alphaeus Zulu, and recently submitted its final report to the Government.

The Director General of Development Aid, Mr G. van de Wall, is confident that the urgent projects recommended in the interim report being handled by his department should be completed by early March 1988. They will cost R65 million.

In an interview Mr van de Wall said the projects were in three areas — greater Inanda, greater Umlazi (in the Durban area) and Greater Edendale (Pietermaritzburg).

They were mainly aimed at upgrading infrastructure and providing sites to help meet the the rapid urbanisation of blacks.

Mr van de Wall said the projects were, however, in addition to the normal development being done by his department.

Altogether 55 043 serviced sites would be provided in terms of the recommendations of the interim report.

GROWING OPPOSITION FROM ALL SECTORS TO NEWLY APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 17 Feb 87 p 11

[Article by Frans Esterhuyse]

[Text]

THIS little jingle was quoted in the House of Assembly to illustrate opposition fears that South Africa's state bureaucracy is growing to unmanageable proportions.

MPs of all the main opposition parties are alarmed at the prospect that President P W Botha's proposed new batch of "ministerial representatives" is but the forerunner of a further vast process of bureaucratic expansion.

One of the predominant fears is that this could be a never-ending process leading to government by a virtual army of high-powered state officials unaccountable to Parliament or to voters.

In terms of the Constitution the State President appears to have powers to make any number of political appointments.

One opposition objection is that with the Government's already top-heavy bureaucracy, the cost of further expansion could be a tremendous burden on the country's taxpayers.

The Government's move to pave the way for the appointment of "ministerial representatives" caused a storm in the Assembly last week when the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning moved the second reading of the Constitution Amendment Bill.

The Bill provides for the transfer of ministerial powers, functions and duties to such representatives to be appointed by the President.

Opposition MPs argued that in spite of the Government's "rationalisation" programme for the State administration, there was a growing plethora of ministers, deputy ministers and other high-powered political officials appointed by President Botha.

President Botha already had 50-odd ministers and deputy ministers, whereas former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster governed the country with 26 ministers and deputy ministers, and General Smuts with 11 ministers and no deputy ministers.

Questions to which the opposition parties have tried in vain to get convincing answers from the Government include:

- Why does the country need so many ministers and deputy ministers now and what will the new batch of "ministerial representatives" do? Is there enough work for them, or is it a case of "jobs for pals"?

- Where will it end? How many more high-powered state officials are to be appointed in coming years and at what cost to the taxpayer?

Summing up opposition fears, Mr Derrick Watterson (NRP Umbilo) said: "It appears that the more people we have in jobs the less work they have. The less work they have the more assistance they require to do the work that does not exist."

"This is actually what is happening. I believe that as France and the Roman Empire fell because of this kind of nonsense, it will not be long before the National Party empire will fall because of the same nonsense."

Professor Nic Olivier, a nominated MP of the Progressive Federal Party, amongst others, warned that the growing high-powered bureaucracy was a threat to democracy in South Africa.

"It is senseless to say that the normal principles of parliamentary accountability and responsibility will not be violated by this," Professor Olivier said.

Opposition spokesman were not prepared to accept Government arguments that Cabinet ministers would be accountable to Parliament and

to voters for the doings of their "ministerial representatives".

Such indirect "accountability" could not work in practice when such representatives might not be in Parliament and would speak only via five or more ministers, it was argued.

The proposed appointment of an unknown number of "ministerial representatives" adds a new dimension to the already highly complex power structure of President Botha's system of government.

At the top is the executive State President himself, with wide-ranging powers of appointment down the line.

He appoints the Cabinet members and of the three ministers' councils handling own affairs — one for each of the three Houses of Parliament. He also appoints deputy ministers and now, in terms of the new Bill, "ministerial representatives".

An important link with the Government and with Parliament is the 60-member President's Council, which has 25 members appointed by the State President and 35 designated by the three Houses of Parliament.

Then come the provincial

administrators and their executive committees, also appointed by the State President.

Next are the regional services councils (RSCs), whose chairmen are appointed by the provincial administrators.

Members of the RSCs will include representatives of every municipality within the defined area of a particular RSC, including black municipalities. And finally come the local authorities as the direct link with the people.

The legislative power of the provincial, or second-tier government has been removed.

This tier now acts as an agent of the State President and his Cabinet.

The overall system is a highly complex network of institutions and specialised functions. The system, according to political analysts, is clearly designed to maintain overall white control by the Nationalist Government.

The Government's plan to create a new series of high-powered appointed officials has met with fierce opposition from business, industry and the legal fraternity.

Assocom, the Federated Chamber of Industries and the Association of Law Societies submitted their serious concerns and criticisms of the plan to the parliamentary committee which considered the proposed legislation.

Requests from these bodies to give oral evidence were turned down, according to opposition speakers in the Assembly, who insisted that they should have been heard.

U.S. SACS REPORT CRITICIZED

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 6

[Commentary by Simon Barber]

[Text]

WASHINGTON is suddenly flooded with bits of paper covered with advice and proposals on what the US and its allies should do about South Africa.

We have the report of the Secretary of State's Advisory Committee on SA (SACSA) and its sundry dissenting opinions. We have the Agency for International Development's (AID) "assistance strategy for disadvantaged South Africans".

We have "an initiative for economic progress in Southern Africa," also from AID. Last but not least, erstwhile Congressional sanctioners have issued a variety of SADCC aid bills and an accompanying mound of self-laudatory Press releases.

A lot of trees have died to make this possible. Does their death have any meaning and, if so, will it do any good? The forest of words can be summed up very briefly: the sovereign governments of the Southern African region are incapable of ordering their affairs in any manner compatible with Western interests and moral well-being and must therefore, in effect, be recolonised.

That overly redolent expression is not used, of course. Nor has it crossed the minds of most of the authors that recolonisation, albeit in a sophisticated and deceptive form, is what they are suggesting.

But then, pace Marx and Lenin, a lot of colonialism has been guileless and unintended. Often, too, it has been not such a bad thing.

The SACSA report is driven by a sense of good, old-fashioned "mission civilisatrice" — one of France's more high-minded excuses for empire. The panel's co-chairman, William Coleman, the Gerald Ford administration's top black appointee, talks candidly about "our" obligations "as part of the civilised world" to fight against the "hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos" of SA.

To achieve this, the savage Boer must be tamed, largely by further economic sanctions, and black South Africans elevated into well-trained, democratic capitalists so that one form of barbarism will not be replaced by another.

Coleman was dissuaded by his colleagues from using the word "civilised" in virtually every paragraph and instead channelled his excess missionary zeal into a personal addendum at the back of the study. This at least took an edge off the epic condescension that pervades the work notwithstanding.

Most readers of the report will be real or imagined experts in the field for whom its formulations and prescriptions will be nothing new. These experts have thought

and spoken about SA in the same idiom themselves for so long that they have lost touch with the *weltanschauung* the idiom fundamentally expresses. It might be useful to look at the document through the eyes of someone utterly new to the subject.

The subject, the neophyte learns, is a distant, violent land comprised of basically two "communities" — a white, technologically advanced but "uncivilised" and profoundly oppressive minority, and a large, impoverished, oppressed and backward black (painfully explained in a footnote as non-white) majority.

The white group's intransigent desire to remain the country's masters and its fears of being swamped by the understandably angry majority are heading towards a murderous denouement in which, the neophyte is warned, "possibly millions" could die.

In terms of direct American interests, our innocent reads, the country is not of major importance. It does produce a number of needed minerals and it does sit in a strategic location, but neither implicit threat is "sufficient cause to determine US policy".

Nor is there much chance that the local civil war will "precipitate a major confrontation with the Soviet Union". What is "at stake" — i.e., what the fuss is presumably about — is a lot of lives, "the future political and economic viability of the entire southern third of the African continent" and "history's judgment of the US".

Our reader thus learns that the US and "other nations committed to civilised values" are in the thrall of an historical imperative, a manifest destiny perhaps, to save these tragic, faraway, but intrinsically unimportant people from their otherwise base, bitter and degraded selves.

Since "no responsible American political leader supports the use of US military power in Southern Africa" (one traditional method is out, in other words), the question is how? The answer, the newcomer discovers, is to train and somehow convince the natives, black and white, to think and act if not like us higher beings, then at least the way we want them to.

For the minority group, this entails some fairly serious behaviour modification, which must start with "finding ways to dispel the lack of knowledge that prevents many South African whites from understanding the depth of despair that fuels black unrest, the justice of black demands and the strong concern of most black leaders for the future welfare of SA and all of its inhabitants".

The next stage is to "provide whites with reasonable assurances that they will not be unjustly victimised (is there a just way?) by a post-apartheid government". That done, we can move on to encouraging encounter groups between blacks and whites "to discuss and debate alternative political formulas and negotiating processes".

With any luck, the minority will respond to treatment by unbanning opposition groups, releasing political prisoners, dismantling remaining apartheid laws and entering "good faith negotiations". If not, there is always radiation therapy in the form of additional sanctions — it may devastate the patient, but proponents believe it may sometimes kill the cancer as well.

The problem with the majority is rather different. It owes its lack of civilisation to deprivation. Also it has grown suspicious of missionaries. So it must be undeprived more generously and enthusiastically than ever before, but always with care to ensure that "black South Africans are involved in setting the agenda, shaping the direction and implementing programmes ..."

The trick, when civilising, is to make sure the civilisees think it's all their very own idea. SACSA endorses the projects already developed by AID and outlined its five-year \$125m "strategy for disadvantaged South Africans". These include "aiding the development of future South African leaders in the short to medium-term through education, training and scholarship programmes, as well as through institutional development".

Democratic values are to be instilled by the National Endowment for Democracy, whose mandate is obvious enough but whose activities remain somewhat obscure.

The joys of capitalism are to be inculcated by helping small black businesses and by efforts to enable black entrepreneurs to buy the assets of departing US corporations. This being an even-handed operation, funds will also be going to training trades unionists in the skills of collective bargaining.

One of SACSA's more novel ideas, reflecting perhaps the high percentage of lawyers on the panel, is to place special emphasis on training black lawyers. Given that SA's legal system is one of the few chinks in apartheid's grim carapace, it is hard to quarrel with this. But our innocent reader might also be forgiven for seeing it as another subconscious attempt to turn SA into America, a heavily over-lawyered country if there ever was one.

Coleman concludes in proconsular tones that his enquiry has been like an expedition into the heart of darkness, "a searing and shattering experience".

Based on the evidence presented him, our neophyte might agree that the inhabitants of SA have proved singularly inept at ordering their affairs on a "civilised" basis.

Studying AID's regional initiative, he might be similarly persuaded about SA's neighbours. But he would also likely end up wondering if the millions in question were all so useless, so bankrupt, so incapable of converting self-interest into some kind of *modus vivendi*, that they might not be able to solve their problems if left to their own devices.

Can the West, he might ask himself, really order these peoples' lives? Does it really have the resources, the political will, even the attention span, to carry through these bold interventions? And will not the interventions themselves create backlashes utterly contrary to their intent? These questions are scarcely addressed in the mounds of paper. Until they are, the trees will have died in vain.

He has nonetheless come away fired with a conviction that "the recommendations contained in the final report are in the best interests of all South Africans, black and white. They are achievable, and should have the support of the nations of the Western civilised world as well as those other parts of the world that reject race as a "criterion of human value".

SAIRR MANAGER ON IMPORTANCE OF UNDERSTANDING REFORM PROCESS

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 17 Feb 87 p 7

[Article by Alan Fine]

[Text]

A CLEAR understanding of the nature and dynamics of the reform process would provide groups working towards a non-racial democracy in SA with unique opportunities for advancing their goals.

This is the view expressed by Steven Friedman, manager of the SA Institute of Race Relations' policy research unit. Government, says Friedman, has always contended that its reform programme is a voluntary and coherent one designed to broaden democracy and create an equal society.

Critics to the Left of the NP dispute this. They say that government has implemented the reform process in response to various pressures. In addition, they say, these reforms are designed to modernise apartheid while retaining the core of NP policy — continued white political dominance.

Friedman is in agreement with this view. It is clear that, while government has said it is prepared to negotiate with black leaders, the non-negotiable principle that political rights must be exercised on a group basis remains. So those who argue that government reform cannot by itself produce fundamental change are correct. But he takes issue with the argument advanced by many extra-parliamentary groups that reform is actually an obstacle to fundamental change.

Opposite effect

While reform may reflect government's desire to control and contain change, there is no evidence that any reform has actually achieved this. On the contrary, influx control reforms, although limited, have significantly weakened government control of the freedom of movement of blacks and opened new opportunities for strengthening black muscle.

Similarly, the labour reforms of the late Seventies attempted to prevent the growth of the black worker's economic and political muscle by directing union power through predetermined channels. However, opening the door to freedom of association has produced precisely the opposite effect.

This suggests, says Friedman, introducing his main thesis, that far from being an obstacle to change, reform — whatever the motives of its architects — actually creates unique opportunities for making it possible.

But, he adds, those who say that it would be best to rely on government-initiated reform to produce change are also misreading the situation. Government reforms, he contends, provide tactical opportunities for those working for change but cannot themselves produce fundamental change.

Hence, the key task for groups who are working for a non-racial society is to identify those areas where pressure for change can be most profitably directed, as a supplement to traditional protest politics.

Friedman contends that government's willingness to introduce reforms in particular areas depends both on the amount of pressure it faces and the extent it believes it can yield without endangering its hold on power. It has, he notes, often — when under sufficient pressure — made concessions in "marginal" areas, such as labour reform and influx control. But it has never yielded, however strong the pressures, to demands on "core" issues, like the franchise.

So much is self-evident. But the vital point, says Friedman, is that the boundary between marginal and core issues is continually shifting. Thus, until the mid-Seventies, black trade union rights were decidedly a core issue. And until the beginning of this decade so was influx control. But these reforms developed to the point where they came to represent qualitative change.

The corollary, though, is that core issues will only become marginal after other marginal issues have been conceded. Hence there is little hope of government abandon-

ing its adherence to the principle of political group rights while, for example, the Group Areas Act and school segregation remain intact. And core areas will become marginal only when government realises it can abandon them without abandoning power.

Objective economic pressures, says Friedman, have almost always preceded these changes in government perceptions. The need for a stable, relatively skilled black workforce to complement the inadequate numbers of skilled whites prompted the first signs of labour reform — the abandonment of job reservation.

The same pressure was partly responsible for the erosion of influx control and increased expenditure on black education. And the white housing surplus will be the trigger for the abolition of residential apartheid, he predicts. But, he adds, while objective pressures open the door to change by making traditional forms of apartheid less efficient, active opposition — including black resistance — has always been a factor in produc-

ing change. This is illustrated, for example, by the 1973 Durban strikes, which ultimately led to the extension of union rights to blacks, and the 1976 unrest, which led to reforms in education and local government.

But the nature of resistance has a pivotal effect on how change occurs; the key here is not how dramatic resistance is but whether it is strategically effective. The past 14 years have seen the growth of enduring union organisation which has had a marked influence on emerging industrial relations structures and norms. On the other hand, although the 1976 unrest was more dramatic, no equivalent political organisation came into being immediately after 1976. So while certain reforms were introduced, they were on government's own terms.

Foreign pressure for change has had an equally chequered history. Campaigns in marginal areas — like trade union rights, sport and Group Areas — have had and will have some effect. But demands for majority rule, under threat of economic sanctions, have made absolutely no impression on government — because of the imbalance between the extent of pressure and its goals.

Supplement

Hence, argues Friedman, internal groups which rely on foreign pressure as the quick fix will be disappointed. On the other hand, those which see foreign pressure as a supplement to their own efforts may find it useful if the necessary balance is restored.

A further impetus for change is the changing intellectual climate and the adoption by

the NP of liberal slogans to describe its aims. Words like "freedom" and "democracy" mean something very different to the NP compared to those on its Left. But it has become possible, in some cases, for opposition groups to convince government to give real content to these concepts.

Further, Friedman argues that government's lack of vision for the future is not something to be lamented.

During the Verwoerdian era government knew unshakeably where it was going. That it no longer has a coherent plan opens up new possibilities for lobbying groups for the introduction of new ideas. The Urban Foundation, for example, was able to make a vital contribution on influx control reforms.

But this depends on opposition groups recognising that the process of change will be a long-term one. Whatever the moral justification of calls for universal franchise, they must supplement protest politics with a strategic approach, he says. Obvious targets now are residential apartheid, local government structures, black education and the further relaxation of influx control.

Finally, says Friedman, no single interest group can alone produce change. Business, trade unions, black political organisations, church groups, foreign governments and pressure groups, opposition and liberal NP MP's and public servants all play a role.

They act in different spheres, have different types of influence and their own political agendas. But the fact that they are all exerting pressure makes change more likely.

INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL MILITANCY NOTED

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 18 Feb 87 p 21

[Text]

BY waging the longest strike in South African history, workers in the OK Bazaars supermarket chain have highlighted a growing trend towards industrial militancy in the retail sector of the economy.

The two-month-old legal strike is only the latest in a series of stoppages, sit-ins, plant occupations and strikes that have hit the industry in the past 10 months.

The Pick 'n Pay strike in May last year was the first big explosion in a conflict that had been building up since the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union (Ccawusa) began reorganising itself in the early 1980s.

Bitter war of words

That strike was followed by major disputes at Foschini, CNA, Gallo, Nels Dairies, a rash of wildcat stoppages at smaller plants as well as large-scale sit-ins to protest at the detention of union leaders when the emergency was declared in June.

What accounts for this extraordinary degree of conflict in the industry?

In stark contrast to the bitter war of words that has raged around the OK strike,

spokesmen from the union and management as well as academic observers expressed a surprising degree of consensus in their replies.

"The kernel of an explanation lies in the fact that unions in the retail industry took a long time to get their act together and have suddenly become a strong and well organised force," says Mr Raymond Ackerman, chairman of Pick 'n Pay and leading spokesman for the industry.

Lack of political rights for black workers had fuelled union militancy and on top of this "some retailers have been paying too-low wages".

A Central Statistics Service report on monthly wages in the retail sector for the last quarter of 1986 showed the following averages: Whites received R962; Coloureds R408, Indians R605 and Africans R366.

Competitive nature

Mr Ackerman acknowledged that one reason for these low wages was the downward pressure on overheads imposed by the principle of marginal profits and high turnover. But he stressed that this did not prevent some companies from paying

wages above the average — like Pick 'n Pay's R540 a month for wage earners.

However, the highly competitive nature of the chain-store business did have another effect, he said.

"Factories can close for a day and make up lost production later. But retailers must stay open every day and the unions have recognised this factor."

A Ccawusa official responsible for research into conditions of employment in the industry, who declined to be

named in accordance with union policy, did not disagree but added other factors to the explanation.

To him the nature of the labour force in the industry is a crucial factor.

Most jobs in the industry required a basic level of literacy and certain posts required a minimum standard of secondary education. This distinguished the workforce from other labour intensive industries like metal and mining.

"The average retail worker

tends to be, young, urbanised and with a relatively high degree of education that goes with a well developed politics," he said.

Political mirror

"They mirror the socio-political situation in the townships quite accurately."

Other conditions in the industry that have aggravated worker frustrations are long hours — most employees work a six-day week and considerable overtime — and a generally low level of industrial relations skills amongst line management.

Not surprisingly, the spokesman focused on Ccawusa's history and organising techniques to explain the impact it had had.

Ccawusa is an old union which only began reorganising itself in the early 1980s whereas emerging unions in other big industries like metal, food and chemicals began pushing up wages through collective bargaining in the early 1970s.

The result is that retail workers are now demanding large and sudden increases to close the gap and these often cut deeply into profit margins — a recipe for long and bitter

disputes like the one at OK Bazaars.

Ccawusa has signed, or is discussing, 88 recognition agreements nationally and negotiations have to be conducted individually at each of the plants.

While imposing a severe strain on the union's resources, this has forced it to build a strong shop steward structure and close liaison with its membership — which explains why rank and file members were able to run Ccawusa's Johannesburg office for a few weeks when all officials were detained or went to ground after the emergency last year.

Dr Jon Lewis, editor of the academic journal Labour Bulletin, said the union's well developed shop steward network and the fact that the industry was "dominated by a handful of large chain stores has the effect of facilitating a large-scale response by workers to management initiatives and union calls from the union for action".

The result, Dr Lewis says, is that industrial relations in the South African retail industry are much more volatile than in other industrialised countries where shop workers and their unions have never shown the same pattern of militancy. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/186

SOUTH AFRICA

DROP IN IMPORTS LEADS TO FAVORABLE TRADE BALANCE

MB271442 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1439 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Pretoria, Feb 27, SAPA--A sharper decline in imports than exports led to South Africa recording a favourable trade balance of R906.2m in January.

Preliminary customs and excise figures released in Pretoria today show that exports for January dropped by R301.5m compared with January last year--but imports declined by R451.4m, resulting in a favourable trade balance surpassing January 1986's by R149.9m.

Last month exports totalled R3,313.2m (R3,614.7m in January 1986) while imports amounted to R2,407.0m (R2,858.4m).

According to the figures, mineral and chemical exports dropped sharply.

Mineral products decreased to R289.6m from R396.0m in January 1986, precious metals to R123.5m from R300.0m, and chemical products to R76.5m from R113.2m.

Base metals exported declined to R327.6m from R390.2m.

The decline in imports is attributed to a R538.0m slump in the "unclassified goods and balance of payments adjustments" category.

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CSO: 3400/153

COMMENTARY NOTES FORBES CONCLUSIONS ON SANCTIONS

MB281129 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Station commentary: "Disinvestment"]

[Text] For years, informed commentators have been warning anti-South African groups that their lobbying for disinvestment is misguided. It could not achieve the political or economic goals that were placed on it, and any detrimental effects would be felt mainly by black people inside South Africa and in neighboring countries. But the ideological campaign was increasingly successful, and by now a number of Western companies have been forced to disinvest from the country.

It is therefore appropriate that an in-depth study of the effects of such disinvestment has now been made by FORBES magazine, one of the most influential business and investment periodicals in the world. According to the findings of the study, disinvestment has had even worse effects from the point of view of [words indistinct] when the commentators have been warning.

The first finding is that disinvestment has actually enriched a good many South African businessmen. Second, the South African economy is far from being brought to a halt even by the combined attack of disinvestment and sanctions. The FORBES report notes that while the economy will grow somewhat more slowly, as it might have done, it will still continue to grow, and it will be much less vulnerable to outside pressure. Finally, the report comes to the conclusion that South Africans have the capacity to produce practically anything anyway. It finds that exports by South Africa are continuing, either through sanctions-busting or through sales to other African countries which buy South African goods with aid received from America and other Western countries. And as for any detrimental effects that sanctions may have, the report said that in theory South Africans could pass most of them through to the rest of southern Africa. In practice, it adds, they have been less ruthless up to now.

These are the facts about disinvestment and sanctions as were told in an independent study by an influential business magazine. Hopefully, they will be heeded by those campaigners who are still prepared to pay attention to facts.

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CSO: 3400/153

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL TO INVESTIGATE INFLATION

MB271358 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1353 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 27, SAPA--The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has asked his Economy Advisory Council (EAC) to investigate the causes of inflation and submit practical proposals to combat it, it was announced today by Dr C.J.F. "Kerneels" Human, chairman of the EAC.

Dr Human said that: "Because of the serious concern of the government on the matter, the state president last week requested the EAC to take appropriate steps to collect and collate reports on the subject from all parties concerned.

Because of the "very serious concern" of government on the matter, submission would be called for from all organisations already studying the problem--such as the heads of department of the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, the treasury and the Reserve Bank--as well as from the Federated Chambers of Industry, the Associated Chambers of Commerce, the Afrikaanse Sakekamer [Afrikaans Chamber of Commerce], the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute, AHI], and others.

No firm timetable could be fixed for the investigation, said Dr Human, but a "flexible" target of early May, shortly after the general elections, had been agreed.

The special sub-committee of the EAC hoped to have reported to the EAC at its plenary meeting in May so that the latter could expedite final recommendations to the cabinet.

Dr Human said he did not see the investigation as a pre-election ploy.

"It is true that there have been a variety of programmes in the past aimed at stemming inflation; that there are many current investigations by different organisations and that, so far, no national, concerted concrete plan has emerged or been fully implemented as a result.

"But this time things are different. We have never had inflation at such consistently high levels before. Virtually every government report and every economic analysis, now includes its own warning about the dangers of inflation.

"We are not forming just one more cosmetic programme to work against inflation. Our job will be to bring together the wealth of research and opinions now prevalent throughout the country and to work it into a coherent, realistic

plan of action." The new anti-inflation committee will be chaired by Mr Joe Steggman, of SASOL [South African Coal, Gas, and Oil] repute, but the names of other committee members have not yet been disclosed.

Dr Human said in his formal statement that: "The sustained high rate of inflation in our country is highly undesirable. It has a detrimental effect on economic growth by contributing to a misallocation of scarce resources and by undermining business and consumer confidence.

"Also, inflation places a particularly heavy burden on certain groups such as pensioners.

"Inflation is a complex problem with causes so interwoven that it is difficult to distinguish cause and effect.

"It is accepted that inflation cannot be contained painlessly, and our investigation will take proper cognisance of the realities in South Africa and possible solutions against this background.

"The EAC is aware that the minister of finance, his heads of departments and the Reserve Bank are examining inflation intensively while the economic affairs committee of the President's Council intends undertaking a broad investigation of productivity.

"The necessary consultation will take place among the respective bodies in this connection."

The announcement of the new programme to fight inflation was generally well-received today but most of those questioned--the FCI [Federated Chambers of Industry], ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce], the AHI and others--said they would be unable to offer informed opinion until it was clear whether this latest attempt to slay the dragon was substantially-motivated and supported, unlike some of the previous anti-inflation programmes.

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CSO: 3400/153

SOUTH AFRICA

IBM SOON TO BE TAKEN OVER BY EMPLOYEES

MB281920 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1907 GMT 28 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg, Feb 28, SAPA--The American computer company, IBM, will be a fully-pledged South African company from tomorrow known as Information Services Management (ISM), SABC radio news reports.

The American company's direct involvement in South Africa terminates at midnight.

The group, which has been in South Africa since 1952, has sold its South African interests to a trust owned by employers of ISM.

The current managing director of IBM in South Africa, Mr Jack Clarke, will also head the new company.

A spokesman for ISM said his company would continue selling IBM products in South Africa, but that it would also sell other products.

The new company has an agreement with IBM in the United States in terms of which the American company will sell its products to the South African company for at least three more years and its spares for a minimum of five years.

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CSO: 3400/153

BRIEFS

LOSSES DUE TO DROUGHT--Up until July last year, South Africa lost about 200 million rands in foreign exchange, because it was unable to export agricultural products, owing to the droughts. The minister of agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, says in a written reply to a question put to him in parliament that up to July last year the country suffered an additional foreign exchange loss of 60 million rands because of imports necessitated by the drought. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 26 Feb 87] /8309

MCGRAW-HILL DIVESTS--A giant American publishing house is the latest company to pull out of South Africa. McGraw-Hill Inc, one of the world's largest publishing and information services companies, has announced it is ending all operations in South Africa and will stop selling its products to the country. It has cited the racial and political unrest as the main reasons for divesting. The head office in New York says it is negotiating to sell its South African subsidiary to local management. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 27 Feb 87] /8309

ARMS VIA HONDURAS--Air Charter Centre, a Belgian air broker, was approached at the end of November to transport 39 tons of machine guns from the American Bradley Airport to South Africa via Honduras, the director of that company said on 9 December. The request came from a Belgian transport agent whose name the director of Air Charter Centre refused to disclose. Other European and particularly British brokers have also been approached for identical transport, he added. The flight, using a DC8 or Boeing 707, was scheduled for 5 or 6 December. The role of the transport agent consisted, he explained, in finding an air broker that could supply planes to transport goods from one point of the world to another. "One of our employees recorded the request on 20 November, without realizing that it concerned a country subject to an embargo on arms shipments," the director of the company said. "When we noticed the fact a few days later, we stopped the procedure and informed our client of the situation." According to the director, the first telex sent by the transport agent mentioned machine guns as the cargo. A second telex noted that they were actually hunting guns. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French Feb 87 p 37] 11,464

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SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

PIK BOTHA ON GAS PROJECT GOAL--Yesterday evening, at a meeting of the National Party in Roodepoort, Mr Pik Botha said that the gas development project at Mossel Bay will reduce South Africa's dependence on foreign petroleum products, easing pressure from foreign countries. He said the project was a valuable one, deserving the pride of all South Africa. [Begin Botha video recording] The project should make all South Africans proud. The Mossel Bay gas development project as publicized will pump 5.5 billion rand into the economy when it becomes operational. The figure far outstrips the national budgets of many countries of the world. The project is being undertaken with the sole aim of making South Africa self-sufficient, less dependent on foreign petroleum imports, and also less vulnerable to the pressure of its international enemies, who want to wreck its economy and industry. [end video recording] [Text] [Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0530 GMT 21 Feb 87] /8309

300 MILLION FOR SYNTHETIC FUEL--The cabinet has earmarked 300 million rand for synthetic coal projects this year. The managing director of the project managers for the Mossel Bay fuel from gas scheme, Mr (Steven Grober), said in Cape Town that almost 50 million rand would be spent in Port Elizabeth on the Mossel Bay project and about 80 million rand in Durban. He expressed the hope that work on the project would begin by the middle of the year. The first contracts would be awarded for the manufacture of steel sections for the off-shore production platform, components of the pipeline, and development of the infrastructure at Mossel Bay. Mr (Grober) said it was hoped that the project would have a 70 percent local content. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Feb 87] /8309

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